

MEXICO TURNS
ATTENTION TO
NEW-LABOR CODEUnions Favor State Rather
Than Federal Law—Split
Over Other FeaturesORGANIZED LABOR'S
GROWTH REMARKABLEFlourished Under Government
Favor for Time but Is Now
Seriously Divided

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

MEXICO CITY.—Debate in the recently convened special session of the Mexican Congress over the federal labor code proposed by President Portillo has focused high domestic and foreign attention upon the whole subject of organized labor in Mexico.

Upon the outcome of this legislation and particularly on the interpretation and enforcement of any law enacted will largely depend the future of industry in Mexico, according to foreign manufacturers.

Union labor is somewhat divided on the contemplated legislation. From the Mexican Federation of Labor, which up to a few years ago was unquestionably the strongest labor organization in Mexico, favors certain sections of the bill and is opposed to others.

The radical unions are against the entire measure.

All Unite on One Point

All elements of organized labor are united in opposition to one of the basic purposes of the proposed act—federalization of labor laws.

Under the existing system the individual states may legislate to meet local conditions within the bounds of the fundamental regulations prescribed by the Constitution, such as the eight-hour day, minimum wage and workmen's compensations.

Sponsors of the proposed Federal law assert that it is necessary as only a few of the states have put into operation the labor provisions of the Constitution. Opponents of the project hold that it disregards local peculiarities and problems while the radical groups charge that it is a reactionary move on the part of forces that are hostile to a militant labor movement.

President Portillo, who proposed the legislation, is known as a friend of organized labor, but leaning toward the agrarian element rather than the industrial.

As governor of Tamaulipas, one of the most important mining and industrial states in Mexico, he was zealously active in enforcing protection for the worker and his family. He was not, however, a partisan of Croom.

Other Features of Proposal

Other important features of the proposed code are a nation-wide system of labor courts to facilitate arbitration, prohibition of strikes un-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Jugoslavs Refuse
to Ratify Border
Pact, Sofia Told

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—Leuba Neshtich, Yugoslav Minister here, has sent a letter to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Athanas Bourloff, who has just returned from a long visit to France and western Europe, officially informing him that the Yugoslav Government has definitely decided not to ratify the Pirov convention worked out last March by Bulgarian and Yugoslav delegations.

Belgrade proposes new discussions, to include the question of the establishment of a neutral zone 12 miles wide along the frontier, and the compulsory liquidation of property owned by Bulgarian peasants on Serbian territory, and vice versa. It is believed that Bulgaria will not refuse to participate in such negotiations. The Pirov agreements contained provisions regulating the manner whereby a peasant owning land on both sides of the Bulgarian-Serbian boundary might cross the border to work his fields and also arranged for the formation of a mixed border commission designed to study incidents on the spot.

During the course of the conference, which was called on Serbian initiative, the Belgrade Government proposed that all property lying on one side of the boundary owned by peasants on the other side be definitely liquidated and a zone six miles wide on both sides of the boundary be formed in which no suspicious persons should be permitted to reside. Although the Bulgarian Government refused to accept the proposal, the delegation agreed on other points and the official Belgrade press bureau at the close of the conference sent out a dispatch containing warm appreciation of the results. Now, however, the Yugoslav Government officially declares the Pirov convention null and void, without inclusion of the two conditions proposed by Belgrade, as practically worthless and proposes that direct negotiations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia be resumed on the lines indicated above.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Sporting News—Page 10

Finance—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

In the Ship Lanes—Page 8

Educational—Page 9

The Home Front—Page 11

Spiritual Integrity—Page 12

Lithuanian—Page 13

Lithuanian (With French Translation)

Women's Activities—Page 10

Theatrical News of the World—Page 12

Daily Features—Page 13

Editorials—Page 14

Independence for Egypt
Reported on the Way

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Preston, Eng.

THOMAS SHAW, British Minister of War, in a speech here, said his Government intended to give Egypt independence on terms which would establish the happy relations of Britain and Egypt, but insure the safety of British communications with her eastern empire for all time.

His statement was much more definite than previous official intimations.

ANGLO-AMERICAN
PARLEY PUSHES
NAVY CUT PLANSDavies and Premier Nearing
Agreement—Britain Makes
Further Reductions

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—"Substantial progress toward a naval agreement" is authoritatively announced as having been made at a conference at the Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street, between J. Ramsay MacDonald and the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, on the one hand, and Gen. Charles G. Davies and Hugh S. Gibson, on the other.

This conference was a continuation of conversations between General Davies and Mr. MacDonald, at which the ground was surveyed for an international agreement on reduction of naval armament. It carries out the promise Mr. MacDonald made the previous week that he would make this question his chief concern until a settlement is reached. The object now being aimed at, it is understood, is to settle the technical side of the question will then be gone into, leading up to a preliminary conference of the two governments, which signed the Washington convention.

Meanwhile further exchanges have come to light of the endeavor the British Government is making to slow down naval construction work, which has been launched for "construction machinery and high-pressure boilers for the H. M. S. Exeter, the 'cathedral' class of cruiser laid down under the 1927 program and launched at Devonport July 18, has been held up.

"Bollers were being constructed by J. Samuel White & Co. of Cowes, and it is understood the firm has been instructed not to proceed with them. The Exeter is the thirteenth cruiser which has been launched for the Royal Navy since the Washington treaty. It now seems questionable whether she will be completed."

It is also reported from Portland, a harbor on the south coast of England, that the Vickers, Armstrong concern, which has been launched for the British Atlantic fleet, that the question has been raised of finding other uses for this port. The Admiralty, for example, has informed local municipal authorities at Portland that any scheme for commercial development there will be "readily considered." The extent of reductions being made at Barrow, Lancashire, headquarters of the big naval armament works belonging to the Vickers, Armstrong concern, is reflected in a memorial to the Prime Minister. In this the Barrow Town Council asks that work may not be stopped until new employment is found.

Mr. Alexander, speaking at High Wycombe, referring to the recent submarine loss, said: "We all hope that the time is not far distant when it will not be necessary to prepare for war to the extent we are preparing for it. We are now in a period when we no longer need the weapons of warfare now in use."

Lindbergh, Soaring High Over Yucatan
Jungle, Discovers Ancient Mayan City

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Civilization which flourished in Central and North America at a time when Charlemagne's military genius was consolidating a vast empire in Europe, are surrendering the secrets of their ruins to this age, with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh a prime mover in the research work.

"The glory which was Maya," exemplified by archaeological discoveries of architecture, astronomy, sundry arts and writing, is being emphasized through the medium of the airplane. It was disclosed here that Colonel Lindbergh, aided by his bride, is taking a keen interest in archaeology and has contributed to the historical scroll the discovery of an ancient Mayan "lost city" in the Yucatan jungle.

The find was made while Colonel Lindbergh was making his Pan-American "good-will" tour. But the story of his interest in air photography of such ruins is one which had to be patched together and eventually verified after a lapse of almost a year, in which he exhibited his usual disinclination to talk about himself and his personal activities.

Colonel's Interest Aroused

His interest aroused by the Yucatan discovery, Colonel Lindbergh consulted Dr. J. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and, on invitation, advised the institution regarding the methods of making aerial surveys in the tropics.

At Dr. Merriam's suggestion, he agreed to photograph in Arizona and

FOREIGN LIQUOR
CALLED BARRIER
TO A DRY INDIATemperance Conference in
Bombay Asks Co-operation
of Government

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—In welcoming delegates to the eighth Provincial Temperance Conference held in Bombay, K. Natrajan, chairman of the reception committee, observed that although it was called a temperance conference, they were really there to promote and demand prohibition for India as a whole.

Experience told him, he said, that nearly all the public men of India were abstainers, and that those who had hitherto not been abstainers, an occasional drink had now given it up. So far as the intellectual classes of India are concerned, Mr. Natrajan maintained that the drink problem did not exist, but that the issue chiefly affected the masses and the industrial workers in the big cities. He is of the opinion that prohibition is not a difficult problem in India, where the major portion of the population is already against liquor.

His statement was much more definite than previous official intimations. In his Presidential address, showed that without the initiative of the Central Government it was almost impossible for prohibition to make headway in the provinces. Reduction made in the consumption of country liquor through the efforts of ministers, he declared, was more than nullified by increased consumption of cheap foreign liquor on which the Government of India alone could place restriction. The remedy for illicit distillation, the President said, was not to open more shops and increase the supply of illicit liquor, but to find out why the policy of rationing adopted by the Government and endorsed by the Legislative Council had proved a failure.

The Conference passed a resolution declaring that the only real way to make prohibition effective in India lay in the adoption of policy promulgated by the Government of India, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and Indian States.

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First Rumanian
Peasant Assembly
Hailed as Success

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—The first National Peasant Parliament has just closed, ending a half year of intense legislative activity.

This was the first assembly chosen by the uncoerced votes of the whole Rumanian Nation. It contained 350 supporters of the National Peasant Government of a total of 387 members. Elected on Dec. 12, 1928, it immediately began a comprehensive program of administrative, economic and social reforms.

Seldom has any government achieved so much practical work in one session, said Dr. Julius Maniu, Prime Minister, adding that during the present ministry the country had shown respect for law and order, and had lived in the spirit of the Kellogg peace pact.

Significant economies were made in state expenditures, which, aided by raised taxes, gave Rumania a completely balanced budget. New mining and commercial laws took the control of resources of the country from a few privileged persons. Civil liberties were restored in every part of the kingdom and the administrative system was placed on a basis of decentralization and local self-government. Loans were made to peasants, suffrage was given to women in municipal election and the police force was reduced and improved.

These legislative reforms have been accompanied by administrative improvements and increase confidence and good will.

Plans Announced
for Taking Census

WASHINGTON.—Employees of the executive department of the Government may be employed in field work in connection with the taking of the census, receiving extra compensation therefor, according to a ruling of J. R. McCarroll, Comptroller-General.

The Comptroller rules that copying data from records concerning the navy personnel comes under the head of field work, so far as navy employees are concerned.

The law provides that "the enlisted men and officers of the army, navy and marine corps may be appointed and compensated for the enumeration of the army, navy, marine and other military posts. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the fifteenth decennial census."

Mr. McCarroll interprets this as removing all restrictions upon the receipt of additional compensation. He adds that various general laws, such as the postal law and, in the present case, the census law, must be executed in the District of Columbia as well as elsewhere.

Oyster House
Philosophy
of the
Inimitable Cape Cod TypeEnjoy a visit with Captain
Waydown, a Wellfleet
oysterman,Tomorrow
on the
EDITORIAL PAGEPeace Endowment Fund Planned
by Teachers' World ConferenceFinancial Backing for Anti-War Activity in Schools
and for International Conventions, Proposed at
Geneva—New Sportsmanship Rules Devised

By MARJORIE SHULER

GENEVA.—Plans for a campaign to raise a \$5,000,000 endowment fund are being drafted at the convention here of the World Federation of Education Associations. Work is to be started this fall from the United States with a commercial firm in charge of the campaign and it is hoped that the first appeal will meet with such ready response that the goal can be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Money is desired not only to carry forward the present activities of the federation on behalf of peace instruction in schools, but to provide for more effective and better coordinated work between conventions. An outstanding example of what the federation wants to inaugurate is a regional plan with regional conventions in the years intervening between the biennial conventions of the large group. The present big conventions do not give adequate opportunity for delegates from each

continent to discuss their peculiar problems, in the opinion of many leaders in the organization. If funds are forthcoming, it is hoped that the regional organization may be perfected and conferences held in Asia, Europe, and one of the Americas between general conventions.

Strong Asiatic Trend

Indication of a strong Asiatic trend in the present meeting is seen in the conference which delegates from China, Japan, India and Persia are having to effect an Asiatic regional organization to meet somewhere in Asia in 1930. Asia has more representatives in this convention than in any one of the three which have preceded it, and its delegates favor acceptance of the invitation from the Hawaiian Legislature and Governor to have the 1931 convention of the federation in Honolulu. Every indication points to Honolulu winning over competing invitations from the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

ST. LOUIS FLIERS
SPURN 'ORDER'
TO END FLIGHT'See No Reason to Quit
Now,' They Say After
413 Hours in Air

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The monoplane "St. Louis Robin" passed its 413th hour in the air at 12:17 a. m. (C. S. T.) July 30. At that hour the pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, had made no response to an order to land some time during the day, sent to them in the morning by Maj. William B. Robertson, sponsor of the endurance flight.

The fliers did drop a note answering another letter written to them by Major Robertson in which he had given them permission to land any time, but had left the matter to their judgment.

The message read: "Motor still running good. See no reason to quit now. We are shooting at the 500-hour mark. Ship O. K. and so are we."

A short time before the order to land was taken aloft, Mr. Jackson dropped a note to Phil Silverman, aerial photographer at the field, in which he said, "I hope we can stay up a month."

"If they refuse to land" a questioner asked Major Robertson. "We will still feed them and send them fuel," he replied.

The wives of the fliers, although stating they would be happy to see their husbands on the ground again, indicated they thought the fliers' ambition to set the record at 500 hours should be encouraged.

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Transatlantic Flier
Dismissed by Spain

MADRID (AP)—Maj. Ramon Franco, Spain's premier aviator and transatlantic air hero, has been dismissed from Spanish air service for offenses considered derogatory to Spain's prestige.

Two principal elements appeared in the dismissal, which was not the result so much of undertaking a transatlantic flight recently in defiance of purported government opposition, as in attempting the flight in an Italian-built plane, and in accepting French weather reports rather than those obtained by a Spanish observatory.

Both phases of the aviator's recent attempt to reach New York from Alcazar de San Juan, Cartagena, which ended in a forced alighting near the Azores, were said to be particularly distasteful to the military authorities and to Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spanish Premier, who had counted on an achievement in which every factor should be Spanish.

TEXAS ADVENTURISTS
ASSERT DRY STAND

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Young people of the South Texas Conference of Seventh Day Adventists voted to send a telegram to President Hoover assuring him the conference "stood loyally for the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment."

Resolutions also declared "demoralizing and spectacular bill posters" exploiting movies and other forms of entertainment which the conference opposed. Both the boys and girls declared against the use of tobacco.

HUGE INCREASE
IN NATION'S WAR
BILL PROPOSEDPay Board Report Follows
Close on Hoover Proj-
ect for Arms Cut

WASHINGTON.—Increases in pay aggregating many millions of dollars are recommended for the Army and Navy and associated services by the international pay board. This board is composed of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and public health service, formed to consider modifications of existing pay laws. The report is just published.

The new pay schedule gives increases believed to average roughly 20 or 25 per cent. The additional cost of supporting the United States Army and Navy upon the taxpayer, if these proposals are carried out, is gathered from the fact that the army's 1930 pay bill is \$133,000,000, and the navy's somewhat higher.

The publication of the report of the board follows immediately upon the announcement of President Hoover's determination to examine the cost of military expenditures with a view to possible reduction. The effect of the new schedules, now recommended by high officers of the services, would be to greatly enhance the total military costs. It is announced that the members of the board are preparing a bill to carry out their recommendations.

Comparative tables have been prepared indicating that pay increases in the military service have not kept pace with increases in other federal departments. Average increase in pay since 1908 in the foreign service is set at 175 per cent; in the Civil Service, for merchandise 153 per cent; to post office inspectors 92. Whereas the board declares the army and navy pay has decreased in the same period by 3 per cent.

Under the proposed schedules a major general getting \$700 pay and allowance would get base pay of \$14,000. Pay of a brigadier-general would be jumped from around \$7500 to as high as \$12,000. Second lieutenants now receiving \$2199 in pay and allowances would get \$4556. Enlisted men of the first class in all services, now receiving \$126 per month, would get \$150 per month.

Briand's Policies
Increase German
Hope for Accord

BERLIN.—Aristide Briand, the new French Prime Minister, was closely connected with the Locarno agreements, so he is regarded here as the best man to further the policy enunciated there, it was said here at the foreign office. Moreover he always was in favor of rapprochement with Germany, and therefore he can devote himself to this policy without having to overcome any feeling of opposition in himself. Finally, he has been present at all important international conferences in Europe for several years, and therefore "he is the right man to aid in liquidating the past," the Monitor informant declared.

Germany believes that M. Briand will have a good opportunity, now that he is Prime Minister, to carry on his policy of rapprochement toward Germany at the coming political conference.

New opportunities in the foreign political field are opening to the present French Cabinet which did not exist for the previous Government, it is said. Only the Vossische Zeitung believes M. Briand may be more handicapped in his actions than he was as Foreign Minister in the Cabinet headed by Raymond Poincaré, especially after M. Poincaré had adopted a more friendly policy toward Germany. M. Poincaré, this paper holds, would have kept the right wing of his party more in check than M. Briand may be able to do.

Havana—One of World's Noisiest—
Seeks Name as Quietest of Cities

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Havana—one of the world's noisiest cities—will become the quietest if all the stipulations of a decree signed by Mayor Mariano Miguel Gomez are strictly enforced.

The clamor and screech of automobile horns on down-town streets as impatient "foting" drivers attempt to clear a way through traffic jams; the monotonous ringing of electric bells in front of theaters to announce a new show; the piercing wails of vendors of tropical fruits, and the insistent tins-aling of small bells on hand carts containing various frozen delicacies, will all be abolished by the decree.

Even churches are forbidden to toll their bells between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The decree follows:

1. All forms of shouting in the public streets is forbidden. Newspaper vendors may advertise their wares in a moderate tone of voice.

2. Use of cornets, hand-operated horns and sirens on hand carts is forbidden. Street-car bells and automobile horns may only be used for facilitating traffic movements. A \$5 fine may be imposed for violation of these regulations. Automobile horns and street-car bells must not be used

between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a. m.

3. Circulation of automobiles without mufflers is prohibited.

4. Amulating vendors are prohibited from announcing their presence by means of trumpets, whistles, cornets or bells.

5. The practice of having a strangled announcer at the doorway of various business establishments to announce the various articles on sale is prohibited.

6. The use of electric bells on the exterior of business establishments to attract public attention is prohibited.

7. All industries operating on a 24-hour schedule are prohibited from making unnecessary noises at night, especially between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. Also it is strictly prohibited for these factories to use a whistle to mark the hours of work for the employees.

8. Business establishments are prohibited from broadcasting music unless permission for doing so is first obtained from neighboring establishments or residents.

9. Houses of worship may toll their bells during the hours from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., and then only in moderation.

Hughes Elected Labor
Judge of World Court

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HAGUE.—Charles E. Hughes, eminent American jurist and statesman, has been elected to an administrative meeting of the Permanent Court of International Justice to fill a vacancy in the chamber for the consideration of labor cases.

Mr. Hughes became a member of the court last spring, when he succeeded Viscount Finlay, British member.

FARM DECLARED
CHIEF PROP FOR
ALL PROSPERITYHyde Assures Co-operatives
of Helpful Attitude by
the Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATON ROUGE, La.—Prosperity of agriculture is essential not only to the farmers but the nation as a whole, was the declaration by Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture and ex-officio, member of the Federal Farm Board, in an address before the American Institute of Co-operation.

In the address on "the Government's attitude toward the co-operative movement," he declared the attitude was a natural development of the traditional policy of fostering and encouraging agriculture.

Agriculture has inherent difficulties which cannot be overcome by the individual producer," he said. "It is a far-flung industry characterized by small producing units. Nearly 2,000,000 cotton growers compete for the markets of the nation and of the world. Corn is produced on nearly 5,000,000 farms. All of these farms are in competition with each other."

"Imagine, if you can, the manufacture of automobiles by 2,000,000 small independent factories. High costs, price-cutting and financial distress would be the inevitable result. Industry has met this problem by mergers. We cannot merge 6,000,000 farms. We have no desire to do so. The one-family farm is a valuable social unit; its independence must be maintained, but in maintaining it, we must remember that we preserve a small producing unit in a society where organization and co-operation are the rule. The farmer must be helped, not only to reduce the competition of his fellows, but to see that social and industrial adjustment do not bear too heavily upon him."

Fred J. Elliott, Phoenix, Ariz., vice-president and counsel for the Arizona Pima-cotton Growers Association, proposed that cotton co-operatives avoid competitive conflicts with oil mills and gins by acquiring minority interests in such processing corporations. He declared the Arizona co-operative owned 49 per cent of the stock of the Mutual Cotton Oil Company and that the arrangement is working to the mutual advantage of all concerned. He warned against co-operatives owning the controlling stock and taking the control from stock exchanged in the business.

Abe D. Waldauer, Memphis, Tenn., general counsel for the Tennessee Cotton Growers Association declared co-operatives should have ample reserve funds so they will be reasonably safe from ordinary commercial hazards.

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Blooming Centuries;
Century to Bloom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Two huge and ancient orchids recently brought to the New York Botanical Garden have just burst into flower, thereby continuing their record of blooming every year for several centuries, officials at the garden said. The garden's century plant is just now engaged in its one and only effort to blossom, despite its long life.

The larger and older of the two orchids, which originally grew on top of a tree on an island east of Key West, Fla., has 1200 pseudobulbs and several hundred flower stalks.

Land 'Taxers' Find
Support in London

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH.—Charles O'Connor, New York banker, in a presidential address to 600 delegates at the Fourth International Conference to promote land value taxation and free trade, said it was a happy circumstance that here in Great Britain the Government in the past power seemed friendly to their cause, more than 100 members of Parliament having sent messages of support.

Andrew MacLaren, member of Parliament, introduced a stirring resolution of the ideals and policy of the land value tax movement which was seconded by Charles G. Baldwin of Baltimore. It was affirmed that the persistence of poverty, low wages and unemployment in every country was primarily due to unjust restrictions upon freedom in the production of wealth that arise out of land monopoly, and that, despite the increasing power to produce wealth, conditions which make for poverty are accentuated by burdensome measures of legislatures everywhere employed in the raising of public revenues.

A strong appeal to those working for world peace was made to join the movement for ending economic war.

STORY OF SINO-RUSSIAN
NEGOTIATIONS DENIED

MOSCOW (AP)—The official Tass news agency was authorized to deny as completely unfounded rumors of negotiations between diplomatic representatives of Russia and China.

It was said the Chinese representative in Berlin had tried to meet the Soviet envoy, Mr. Krestinsky, but that his overtures were rejected.

FRANCE RAISING
\$120,000,000 FUND
TO AID COLONIESIndo-China, Madagascar and
Africa Will Share in
Expansion ProgramRAIL AND AIR LINES
INCLUDED IN PLANSColonial Ministry Working to
Arouse Public to Need of
More Settlers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Unprecedented unification of French colonial policy is evidenced in the terms of the first post-war loan to be raised for overseas possessions. A total of three milliard francs (\$120,000,000) is to be raised: one-half to be spent in Africa, one-third in Indo-China, and the remaining sixth in Madagascar.

Amortization is to be effected within 50 years, and interest and amortization costs are to figure on the budgets of each of the colonies assisted with the added guarantee of the French Government that these sums will be paid.

This money will be spent on productive enterprises, according to the present plans. For some time three great colonial projects have been in the French thought, namely, the construction of a trans-Saharan railway, and the establishment of regular airplane communication with the farthest-flung territories, such as Indo-China and Madagascar.

Union of Possessions

The Premier, M. Raymond Poincaré, has spoken openly of the union of French colonies in Africa, though no one dares specify if one decade or many will elapse before such a step is feasible.

The Trans-Saharan Railway, however, is receiving serious consideration, and actual building may be started next year. This is, in fact, quite

HOOVER PUSHES PLANS FOR CUT IN ARMS COSTS

Gives Army Chance to Make Own Proposals First—Confers With Chiefs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover said when he spoke of the necessity for reducing the expenses of the army, the plan which he announced a week ago stands without any modification by him.

He placed the first responsibility for finding out how this could be done on the army itself and after a complete review of expenditures action will be taken to see where savings can be effected.

The President discussed his ideas regarding curtailment with Patrick J. Hurley, Assistant Secretary of War, and F. T. Tamm, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, both practical, but neither trained military men, as well as Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff and the Secretary of War at his camp over the week-end.

Since the President made his announcement there has been much discussion among officials and others here as to whether Coolidge economy had left anything for the Hoover shavers to trim.

It is obvious that the President believes there is an opportunity to save some of the money now spent on military purposes. It is pointed out by those who have worked with him that he is not the man to start anything unless he knows how he is going to come out.

If the army, to which he gave the first chance, cannot find out how economies can be effected, it is safe to say that Mr. Hoover will not rest but will try other means of finding out whether it is not possible to lessen expenses.

Committed to naval retrenchment and with the happy circumstance of Ramsey MacDonald being in a position to cooperate, President Hoover will soon with the closest scrutiny the chances of reducing army expenses.

Boys From All States Come for Edison Test

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—Forty-nine boys, representing each state in the Union and the District of Columbia, have arrived here to compete for the distinction of succeeding Thomas Edison as the "electrical wizard." It is a big undertaking for young Edison, for Mr. Edison's inventions during the last half-century have revolutionized almost every phase of industrial and community life.

The winner of the contest will become Mr. Edison's protégé, will be educated and trained under his personal direction, and will have all the advantages of first-hand association with the distinguished inventor.

During their three-day visit, the boys will be entertained in the Oranges and in New York City, and will have many opportunities for observation at the Edison plant here.

The high note of the program will be reached on Friday morning, at 9:30, when the committee will announce the winner of the competition.

Clearing the Slums, Problem in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Housing and Town Planning Council recently held the ninth of its series of 11 important regional conferences at Lowestoft when local authorities representing the eastern counties of England, met to discuss the need for slum clearance and rehousing schemes, especially for the low paid laborers of agricultural districts.

The conference depicted the nationwide shortage of modern dwellings, and the slow progress made in clearing the slums in Britain since 1919. Resolutions were passed supporting the council's national scheme for building 1,500,000 houses with Government help during the next 10 years, and requesting Parliament to increase its efforts and financial grants to eradicate slums.

John G. Martin, secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, said that his executive committee considered the fact that 3,000,000 people were still living under deplorable conditions as "unethical, un-Christian, uneconomical and unnecessary, as the requisite labor and building materials were available to provide proper housing."

H. J. Copeman of Norwich said his city had made progress in building new homes, but had not yet been able to deal effectively with the slum problem. He contended that not only was a larger Government subsidy necessary for this purpose, but also local authorities needed the power to acquire slum properties without the delay of obtaining clearance orders.

ANGLO-PERSIANS DO ARDUOUS SURVEYING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBERRA, Australia—Owing to arduous and valuable nature of geological survey work in the unexplored interior of Papua, it is necessary to relieve members of expeditions from time to time. Three geologists recently sent out with this

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1883 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rumania Revamps Its Police System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A law to reform the State police has just passed the Rumanian Parliament. It reduces the number of secret service bureaus, as well as the number of policemen, and improves the quality of those who remain.

The new law is based on three principles: the unification and centralization of the police system, a careful selection of the personnel, and a thorough training and specialization of all the members of the force.

Immediately after the present Government came to power it dismissed a large number of State police, and reduced the number of police stations. According to D. R. Ionescu, Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and author of the new law, the present Government found 354 secret police bureaus when it came to power. Some of these had three or four separate bureaus, and had to discover political criminals in order to justify their existence. In the future there will be 71 central police bureaus, one in each county or district.

The present Government holds that the conduct of the police force in any country is an indication of the culture and civilization of that country. It hopes to create a police organization here which will be efficient and vigilant, but at the same time just and humane. The Government works on the lines that the people in Rumania are essentially law-abiding, rather than law-breakers.

Film Exhibitions Popular in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Interesting details are now available of the working of the Indian States Publicity Bureau during the last fiscal year.

The popularity of film exhibitions given through the medium of traveling cars, showed no signs of abating. During the year no fewer than 1,634,340 visitors attended 766 cinema shows on four of the important railways in the country.

A considerable number of original new posters were specially designed for the Indian State Railways. The posters, which have been sent all over the world for display on a reciprocal basis with foreign railways, have been in considerable demand in various countries which are interested in the educational value of such posters.

The demand for pamphlets has been world-wide. These pamphlets have been written up by writers with a good knowledge of history and archaeology and since the inauguration of a bureau two years ago, about 25,000 pamphlets have been made for advertising religious fairs and excellent results have been achieved in a number of cases. The number of pilgrims at the Kurukshetra Mela (fair) last year is estimated at 800,000 as against 16,000 in 1922.

DIAMOND CUTTERS ON FULL SCHEDULE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Business has so improved that diamond cutters of Antwerp will not be compelled to shorten their working schedule, as anticipated. The directors of the Belgian Syndicate and the Antwerp Jewellers Association are agreed that at present there is no crisis. The annual holiday season from August 11 to 18 will therefore not be extended.

EDUCATOR TO RETIRE

GLASGOW (AP)—Sir Donald MacAlister, British educator and principal of Glasgow University since 1901, has announced his intention of retiring in October.

RADIO BOARD FILES ANSWER ON ALLOCATION

Case Grew Out of Short Wave Permits to Newspaper Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission has filed answer in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to the appeal against its short wave allocation made by the Universal Service Wireless, Inc., July 10. The case grows out of the assignment and subsequent recapture of 20 short wave radio station construction permits made to newspaper groups through the medium of the American Publishers Committee, last December.

The case affects the newly formed newspaper "Press Wireless, Inc.," and is intimately connected with the commission's efforts to give American newspapers their own wireless channels for transoceanic and transcontinental news communication.

Universal Service Wireless, Inc., a subsidiary of the Hearst newspaper interests, was party to the original allocation of 20 waves to press associations, newspaper chains and individual newspapers, made Dec. 22, 1928. Subsequently the newspaper group was unable to agree within itself over distribution of the allotted channels, and a new method of using the channels for the press was proposed.

Under the original plan, the Universal Service Wireless, Inc., claims it would have received construction permits covering use of six short-wave channels.

Under the new plan the 20 construction permits were assigned to Joseph Pierson, trustee, American Publishers Committee, with the understanding that a single public utility corporation shall be formed to engage in wireless communication business for the whole American press.

Grant Conditional

The Radio Commission, in its order of June 20, 1929, provided for the new arrangement and declared the original order "not effective." However, the new plan was not acceptable to the Hearst Universal group. In its appeal to the courts it demanded six specified frequencies, which it claims had previously been assigned to it, should be turned over. The group also charged it had expended large sums in preparation for the construction of the aforesaid stations.

In its reply the Federal Radio Commission contends its original grant of six waves to the Universal group was conditional, and that none of the conditions which it has imposed have been fulfilled.

Defending its plan for a single general public utility corporation to serve all the press rather than to a number of companies organized by individual newspapers and press associations, the commission cites various advantages:

"It will permit the constant lessening of frequency separation between stations as the radio science develops and hence most economically exploit the use of radio facilities."

"It will promote a more efficient management of press communication."

"It will provide the only means for flexibility of frequency use to take care of the changing situs of important news events."

"It will prevent an uneconomic duplication of facilities."

Prevent Ruinous Competition
"It will prevent ruinous competition between communications agencies of the same character, while at the same time creating an agency of sufficient strength to engage in healthy competition with other large radio communication companies."

"It will be the only means of preserving a reserve of radio facilities for use in case of important news events or great need for emergency communication."

"It will guarantee neutrality of use and will prevent the otherwise certain monopoly of a subsidiary's facilities by the parent newspaper companies."

"It will avoid congestion on some frequencies and idleness on others by a proper distribution of traffic."

"It will provide for the assignment of radio facilities from a national

standpoint as distinguished from a local assignment based upon needs of individual newspapers.

"It will provide the only practical guarantee that facilities will be available for newspapers and press associations hereafter desiring to use radio facilities."

"It will provide increased facilities for multi-directional transmission to large numbers of newspapers served by press associations."

"It will afford an opportunity for the participation of agencies prevented by their charters from forming subsidiary public utility companies."

"It will provide the only method for grouping of adjacent frequencies in one transmission to give to newspapers the advantage of facsimile transmission by radio."

The commission concludes its reply with four general findings. It maintains:

1. The order of Dec. 22, 1928, was not effective because the several press groups failed to meet certain conditions.

2. Because of this failure, it became the commission's duty to reopen the matter to protect United States interests.

3. The commission was urged to reopen the matter by the press agencies themselves, including counsel for the Universal group.

4. In view of the foregoing, the action of the commission is in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

Czar's Funds, if Any, Claimed by America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government, to protect its claims against the former provisional Russian Government headed by Alexander Kerensky, probably will intervene legally in any efforts by the Soviet Government or private persons to take over investments which have been made by the late Czar Nicholas II in this country.

So far as could be learned, however, the American Government has no information of the existence in the United States of any investments in the name of the Czar.

The provisional government was considered by the United States to be the only successor to the Czarist régime, since the United States has not recognized the Soviet.

During 1917 about \$187,000,000 was lent to the provisional government by the United States. This obligation, through the accumulation of interest, now amounts to some \$280,000,000.

Princess Ileana Reported Engaged

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Princess Ileana, youngest daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania, who with the royal mother and her brother, Prince Nicholas, made a memorable trip to the United States in 1926, very shortly will announce her engagement, the Monitor is reliably informed, to the Duke of Hesse, German son of Grand Duchess Victoria.

The princess is motoring in Czechoslovakia and Austria with the duke and her mother and relatives. Princess Ileana is driving her own car.

She is president of the Y. W. C. A. here, and is interested in many social and church organizations. Being a talented speaker and conference leader, the younger women's movements look to her for counsel and guidance.

CHILDREN TO HAVE THEIR OWN THEATER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The organization of a children's theater in Charlotte has been perfected under the direction of Walter J. Carlier, superintendent of the Charlotte Park and Recreation Commission.

Seventy-five pupils have been recommended by the school principals as having special dramatic talent. The first play to be presented, "The Prince Who Was a Piper," is now being read. Miss Agnes Cassells, dramatic director of the commission, will have charge of the work.

FOREST WARDENS TO MEET

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—A state-wide conference of district foresters and chief forest wardens of North Carolina will be held at Morehead City during the latter part of August.

VAUCLAIN FAITH IN POLAND WINS FINAL REWARD

Last Payment Made on Time for Locomotives 'Lent' to New Nation 10 Years Ago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The confidence of one man that a new but war-impaired republic would pay its debts—a confidence expressed in the uncertain days of a decade ago—has just received its final justification. The final payment on Poland's contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, exactly upon the day agreed, has been made the occasion for an international exchange of appreciation.

In the summer of 1919, Samuel M. Vauclain, then president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, sold the new Republic of Poland nearly \$7,000,000 worth of locomotives, delivering them and accepting Poland's promise to pay. The transaction was made at a time when that country was so new that even its border lines were a subject of conjecture.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Vauclain favored this virtual loan of goods and backed it against the disquiet of some of his associates, quietly expressing his confidence that the money would be paid, and on time.

Exactly 10 years later, William de Kraft, treasurer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in a letter to the Legation of Poland, acknowledged the receipt of the final payment of \$995,000, characterized the transaction as one in which the "confidence displayed by both parties has been well rewarded."

In this letter, made public by the Polish Legation, Mr. de Kraft compliments Poland upon the promptness with which payments were made, even at times "under conditions of greatest difficulty to your Government, notably one payment which was made to us on the day upon which the world waited with great anxiety to see whether Poland could successfully withstand the drive of the Bolsheviks."

Since this transaction with Poland a decade ago, the Baldwin Works, it is understood, have extended credit to other countries to the extent of approximately \$20,000,000, the majority of which has since been paid, and at the time agreed.

CONTEST FOR SAFETY IN AIR GAINS ENTRIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Six new American entries have been accepted in the international Safe Aircraft Competition conducted by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, bringing the total to 16.

They are the Cosmic Aircraft Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn., the Cunningham-Hall Aircraft Corporation of Rochester, the Dore Airplane Company of Detroit, the Fleet Aircraft Inc., of Buffalo, the Pitcairn-Cierva Autogiro Company of America of Bryn Athyn, Penn., and the Roehville Aircraft Corporation of Los Angeles.

TRANSIT FIRM PAYS NEW YORK \$404,775.94

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first payment to the city under dual subway contracts of March, 1913, has just been made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It amounts to \$404,775.94.

and represents what the company holds is due to the city after it has paid interest for all deficiencies that have accrued during the past 16 years.

The payment follows efforts by the New York Transit Commission and Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the commission, to collect money which they hold the Interborough owes the city. They placed this debt at \$14,124,534.57, which includes sums they declare the Interborough improperly charged to operating expenses. Mr. Untermyer intimated recently that the commission may ask for a receiver of the Interborough's income on the charge that the company is withholding money justly belonging to the city.

WORK ON OLD VIRGINIA TAVERN PROGRESSING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Restoration of Raleigh Tavern is progressing rapidly. In building the foundation, old brick of an unusual size were used. Some of the heavier timbers used in the foundation framing were obtained from an old house on the James River.

The Raleigh Tavern was to Virginia what Faneuil Hall was to Massachusetts—a "Cradle of Liberty." Besides the "Apollo" room in the Raleigh Tavern, there was the "Daphne" room, in which school was conducted in ante-bellum days. The name of the teacher is still remembered by some residents of Williamsburg.

PEANUT CART STANDS ON HIGH-VALUED SITE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A two-wheeled peanut stand is maintained on a corner lot adjacent to the Congress Hotel here, on Michigan Boulevard property which is reputed to be one of the most valuable holdings on this downtown avenue of skyscrapers.

The stand is in the front yard of a private dweller of the city, the residence on the boulevard. Recently, when this house was vacated, a peanut man moved his wares to the yard which is surrounded by an iron fence.

NORTH CAROLINA MILLS ANNOUNCE IDELE PERIOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Thousands of spindles in the Piedmont Carolinas will be idle for the next two weeks, it is announced.

The curtailment plan for cotton mills, which began for the year during the first week in July, when most of the mills closed down for a week, is said to be the result of continued depression in the textile industry, which has made it necessary to cut down on production until demand has "caught up."

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Visit FOWLE'S

Our Luncheonette Department Is at Your Service.

ICES—SODAS—SANDWICHES

17 State Street NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

PLACE OF TRIAL STIRS ARGUMENT IN GASTONIA, N. C.

Loray Tent Colony Shooting Case Becomes Battle of Affidavits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU


GASTONIA, N. C. (AP)—The Loray tent colony shooting trial has resolved into a battle of affidavits as the prosecution and defense combated over the point as to where the trial shall proceed.

The defense is seeking to have it adjourned from Gaston to some other county, contending that a fair trial

could not be obtained here for the 16 men and women charged with murdering Chief of Police O. F. Adair.

Tom P. Johnston, defense attorney, declared he had been warned not to appear in Gastonia shortly after the shooting. He also swore that he and John Randolph Neal were threatened here by a group of men. These contentions were presented in an affidavit. Neal presented a similar affidavit, and Viola Hampton, a defense witness, signed an affidavit declaring she had been followed to Old Fort, N. C., and threatened by Gastonia men. There were other similar affidavits offered by defense witnesses.

Affidavits by the prosecution admitted there was bitter feeling in Gaston County immediately following the shooting, but claimed this had entirely disappeared.



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- In this sale you have the choice of the largest stock of the year.
- There are unusual styles we may not be able to duplicate later.
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- There's more diversity of styles. Flares and the fitted waistline. Lap-over fronts, double roll or shirred Johnny collars, cushion collars with flare edge, pointed cape collars that roll high and stand away from the face, tuxedo, and scarf necklines.
- There are new colors and new furs. Kaffee brown, a becoming shade. Lapin, a fashionable 1929 fur, in nutria, champagne, gray or banana shades. Also new butter muskrat or chevron panther.

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TWO NEW FAST AIR ROUTES TO WEST PLANNED

30-Hour Transcontinental Service Oct. 1—Two-Cent Air Mail Expected

WASHINGTON—The two largest American airplane groups, Boeing and Curtiss-Keyes, will establish 30-hour continuous New York-San Francisco passenger air service, to begin Oct. 1, according to information received by W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail service.

The fastest present time across the continent is 48 hours by air-rail hook-up over the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., Pennsylvania and Santa Fe Railways. The Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., is affiliated with the Curtiss-Keyes aviation group, and operates a passenger service west out of Columbus, O. It is also linked with National Air Transport, which operates a mail service between New York and Chicago.

The Boeing group, or United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, has various passenger and mail services on the west coast, and also operates a passenger line between San Francisco and Chicago.

Mr. Glover's announcement is contained in a statement given out on his return from a two weeks' trip of inspection through the West and Northwest. Details of the two rival 30-hour, coast-to-coast services are still incomplete, Mr. Glover stated. The T. A. T. has recently tried out a night-passenger airplane over Long Island, equipped with couch seats that can be tilted back for convenience of passengers.

Thirty-hour transcontinental service would mean that passengers could leave New York or San Francisco at 6 a. m. Monday and arrive at the other coast at noon Tuesday. Mr. Glover stated that the Post Office Department would have to consider carrying 2-cent, or first-class, mail in the air in the near future. This would be especially true, he said, on the long hops over those passenger lines now going into operation that have no mail contracts. He noted an increasing demand in practically every community for air mail. Mr. Glover found a greater degree of air-mindedness in the West than in the East, and an increasing number of towns whose names have been painted on roofs so as to be visible to aviators.

Mr. Glover forecast active bidding for the proposed air mail route from Pasco to Seattle, Pasco to Spokane and Pasco to Portland for which bids will be opened Aug. 15, 1929.

ANTI-LIQUOR DRIVE FOR BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (By U. P.)—An anti-alcohol movement apparently is gaining momentum here. The Governor has received the report of a commission appointed to study the liquor situation and as a result of the commission's recommendations it appears that the 53 dram shops in Georgetown will be reduced to 26.

A 50 per cent increase in the cost of licenses also was urged. Such a step would drive hundreds of saloon keepers out of business.

'Alfalfa Bill' to Drop Bolivian Colonization

DURANT, Okla. (By U. P.)—"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who in 1924 led a group of 82 farmers to "promised lands" in Bolivia, is coming back to



INSPIRING Viking Coast

From the southernmost Naze to where North Cape juts its great head into the Arctic Sea, extends thousands of miles of the most sublime coastline ever seen by man. Precipitous cliffs rise out of the deep sea; towering falls sound their majestic roar, and the fjords pierce inland past village and field to where the sheep graze by the mountains.

Americans in increasing numbers are going to Norway. Transportation is good. As to funds, A. B. A. Cheques are as good as gold, and a lot safer. They are the official travel cheques of the American Bankers Association. Supplied by leading banks throughout the world.

A. B. A. CHEQUES

Look for Your Own Bank's Name on Your Travel Cheques

The A. B. A. Voucher broadcast every week, evening over W. J. Z. and associated stations.

Oklahoma. Reasons for the return of the "Sage of Tishomingo" are not known here. Led by their confidence in "Alfalfa Bill," the band of people went with him to cultivate the 192,000 acres of unbroken land he had leased in Stanton, department of Tarija, Bolivia. For a time enthusiastic letters were received from the colonists, but soon the tenor of the messages changed. Some settlers began returning in 1925 and for the last four years only Mr. Murray and his relatives have remained.

Duchess of Atholl Gives Bush Prize

LONDON—The Duchess of Atholl, at a civic reception at the Guildhall to the teachers attending the City of London vacation course in education, presented Miss Irene Dean with the Bush scholarship for 1929. The scholarship, of the value of £300, is provided by Irving T. Bush of New York and Bush House, London, for the purpose of carrying out research into educational conditions in America. Miss Dean, who has already performed considerable research work in Scotland, intends investigating the teaching of history in American schools.

H. A. L. Fisher referred to the Duchess as having rendered great service to education in England and Wales in the capacity of parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education. The Government announcement that the school-leaving age was raised to 15 years gave special interest to the meeting.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, referring to this, said: "It will mean a big national effort if we are to be reasonably ready for 400,000 more children in the schools one year and nine months hence—a big effort, but not too big for our country. Children cannot wait."

NATIONAL OIL BOARD URGED FOR COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Recommendations for the establishment of a national hydrocarbon council, composed of experts from various branches of the petroleum industry are made in replies to a Government questionnaire asking advice as to what method should be adopted in regulating industry. The council would be permanent in character and would render decisions in doubtful cases affecting the petroleum companies.

MAURETANIA LOGS BEST PASSAGE THIS YEAR

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived here July 30 after a crossing from New York in five days, one hour and one minute, her fastest crossing this year. The average speed was 25.58 miles per hour. Her officers said she made no attempt to beat the recently established record of the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

COTTON BAGS URGED ON SOUTH SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. RICHMOND, Va.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Wayne County (North Carolina) advisory council, urging the housewives of the entire South to purchase all of their flour, sugar and feeds in cotton sacks, and to request the grocers to lend their full support to the movement.

'Umh-h! Look! Airplanes!'



Photo by Ella McBride, Seattle

Vowels That Jump From Crag to Crag Must Now Stand Still and Be Studied

NEW YORK—The first move in a ten-year task of compiling a monumental dialect atlas of the United States will be made at a conference of the American Council of Learned Societies at Yale University on August 2 and 3. It has just been announced by the council.

This history of American speech habits, it is said, necessitates the making of thousands of phonetic speech records in 500 strategic speech centers. Specialists in linguistics, including some of the ablest American scholars, the council announced, will track the "r-droppers" to their lairs, study habits of the broad and "hot" and make a concerted effort in general to discover the origin and vagaries of American speech.

Hans Kurath, professor at Ohio State University, discussing these shifting dialects, said that the movements of population have tremendous importance in the shaping and spread of dialect.

"The New York 'ol,' to which the East Side may claim 'foist' rights, has been carried to all parts of the city, to Long Island, New Jersey and up the Hudson by business men and working men, and commuters have imported it into Connecticut towns along the Sound," he continued. This one-time vulgar pronunciation is fast becoming respectable with the rise of the 'ol' speakers to commercial, political and cultural importance. Not a few professors at Columbia University are using it in a somewhat milder form. Professor Kurath continued, "sounds all his 'r's,' many a New Yorker does not; the

former uses one and the same vowel in 'half' and 'hat,' some Bostonians and Virginians do not. The former talk in an even drone; Easterners have a more musical intonation.

"Differences may be classified with much narrower limits by people who have many contacts. An alert Chicago lawyer will know whether the man he is talking to is from the southern, central or northern part of the state. A Virginian can tell whether a man has lived in the Tidewater area or in the Valley of Virginia."

According to the American Council of Learned Societies, the Modern Language Association and the Linguistic Society of America will co-operate with it in compiling the speech atlas. While attention will be directed to English dialects in this country, it was said, the scope will eventually embrace the English language in all parts of North America and also the foreign language colonies.

Buffalo Coast Guard to Stiffen Blockade

BRIDGEBURG, Ont. (P)—A stronger blockade along the lower lakes in an effort to check United States rumrunners is predicted by Commander Martin W. Rasmussen, head of the Buffalo Coast Guard Patrol division. Plans are in the making, he said, for maneuvering the coast guard patrol along lines never tried in this area before.

The presence of armored United States rumrunning boats in Lake

Ontario, one of which elected to fight beginning of the nineteenth century. It out last week with a coast guard vessel, has caused the coast guard to devise new methods to offset the added handicap.

All available coast guard boats, including a fleet of 10 new chasers with a speed of 40 miles an hour, and armed with machine guns and one-pounders, will be used in the blockade, said Commander Rasmussen.

The eyes of the coast guard, he said, will be fastened on the Niagara frontier, which has become the battle ground of the bootleggers and smugglers shunted from the Detroit district.

Turks Delay Reply to Greek Proposal

ATHENS—Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has reserved his answer to the Greek proposition of solving outstanding questions between the two countries by arbitration, according to reports from Ankara. He has promised to reply after consulting Ismet Pasha, the Premier.

The Greek proposal is that both governments should in common accord ask the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to appoint three arbitrators to solve all outstanding questions. Mr. Papas, the Greek Minister explained to Tewfik Rushdi that the entire dossier of negotiations would be referred to the arbitration commission as one and indivisible, adding that this would be the best way of putting an end to the present situation.

Mr. Papas meanwhile has been recalled and replaced by his first secretary.

WORLD JEWRY SHOWS MORE RAPID INCREASE

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Dr. Arthur Ruppin of Tel-Aviv, Palestine, who spoke at the second session of the sixteenth biennial Zionist congress, estimated that in 30 years, the number of Jews throughout the world grew from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000, as compared with 4,500,000 in the times of antiquity and only 2,500,000 at the America, which had a Jewish population of 1,000,000 in 1900, had a Jewish population of about 4,500,000 in 1928. This increase was largely due to immigration from east European countries.

The president of the plenary session, including many Americans, was elected by acclamation on the recommendation of a special committee of the Zionist General Council. Nahum Sokolow was chosen president of the congress.

REINDEER FOR ESKIMOS TO MAKE ARCTIC TREK

OTTAWA, Ont. (P)—A herd of 3000 reindeer has been purchased in Alaska from an American firm by the Canadian Government, and will be driven to the Mackenzie River section to provide a source of food for the Eskimo wards of the Dominion.

The drive, which is expected to start in October, will take several years, and will be undertaken by Lomen Brothers of New York and Alaska, the selling agents. The route will lie across the northern strip of the Arctic.

HOOVER EXTENDS EFFORT TO MAKE BUSINESS SOUND

President Fits Census and Other Inquiries Into Prosperity Program

WASHINGTON—Various developments of government activities are concerned with extending and making permanent the business prosperity of the country in a broader sense than has been done before.

Calvin Coolidge's was called a "business administration." It was so, in that precautions were taken to prevent disturbance of business. President Hoover's is regarded by many here as a business administration in an aggressive sense. As he made the Department of Commerce the center of activity in the government, now as President he is concentrating on putting the business affairs of the country on a substantial basis.

Almost every act and plan of Mr. Hoover fits in with this program. His commissions, whether dealing with agriculture, the law's delays and the defects of criminal processes, or the reduction of the cost of army maintenance, are concerned with the safeguarding of jobs, steady wages, reducing waste, eliminating inefficiency, lowering taxes, and providing comforts and opportunities for the average family.

In international affairs he looks toward the same end. Settlement of the French debt question is welcomed largely because it helps to carry out this program. With Ramsey MacDonald in power in England, Mr. Hoover is believed to have an opportunity to bring to fruition the question of naval reduction.

Census Relates to Business

Taking the census means much more than finding out how many persons live in the United States. To Mr. Hoover's way of thinking, that is incidental compared with the opportunity to find out how the business of the citizens of the United States is carried on, how manufacturers operate, how goods are distributed, how many persons are unemployed, where and why.

Robert P. Lamont, who succeeded Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, will supervise the census tak-

ing. Speaking here, Mr. Lamont referred to the recent development of labor and time saving devices, and the stepping up of American productivity. Although costs of production have been lowered, costs of administration have been increasing. On this point the administration is putting a potent finger. The census will afford data which, it is hoped will enable business men to remedy this defect.

Hoover Aids Co-operation

Frederick M. Felker, director of the Associated Business Papers, and chairman of the advisory committee of the census of distribution, declared that next to the weather, business is the greatest starting point for ordinary conversations. He said that eight years ago Herbert Hoover called to Washington group after group of business men and asked them how the Department of Commerce could aid industry and trade.

From that time there has been close co-operation between the department and various kinds of business men. Co-operation has saved millions of dollars and has represented great team work, he said. One great fact has stood out from eight years of analysis and service of business, Mr. Felker added. More detailed facts are needed to do business at a profit. The rule of thumb is passing. He quoted Mr. Hoover as saying that "this dissemination of knowledge is as important to industry and trade as invention."

Boy Scout Activity Helps Revive Town

ALLAIRE, N. J.—This historic town, once bustling with activity as the scene of one of America's first iron furnaces and known now as "The Deserted Village," is "coming back" through a large and well-equipped Boy Scout camp established by the generosity of Arthur Brisbane of New York.

The camp, known as Camp Burton of Monmouth Council, has just been formally dedicated, with Morgan F. Larson, Governor, delivering the principal address.

Approximately 800 acres of beautifully wooded and rolling country, with a brook running through it, are included in the gift of Mr. Brisbane, making it one of the finest of its kind in the country. Various civic clubs, churches and individuals have co-operated in restoring the old buildings and the old church, which was built in 1820.

LIST OF ILLEGAL LAWS INCREASES IN CONNECTICUT

Total Now 1498—Court Asked for Way to Solve Legislative Problem

HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—The State Supreme Court of Errors, which July 25 handed down a decision invalidating 1498 Connecticut laws enacted since 1921, will be asked by legislative leaders for the solution of the problem set up by the decision. It was said both senate and house majority leaders would ask the supreme court for a suggestion of the type of legislation that would rehabilitate the affected laws, and that would stand up under the State constitution.

This was announced as preparation continued for the special session of the 1929 general assembly, scheduled for Aug. 6, at which John H. Trumbull, Governor, and other State officials, and the Republican organization, hope to have each of the affected acts restored to effectiveness.

The decision held the laws invalid on the grounds that the various governors in office at the time they were passed did not sign them within three days, set by constitutional amendment, after the enacting legislatures adjourned.

Despite the plan to appeal to the Supreme Court for the solution, preparations for the special session continued on the assumption each affected law could be re-passed and re-signed, this time within the constitutional time limit, separately. A check-up revealed that 1498 laws, rather than 1493, had been voided by the decision.

George W. Wheeler, Chief Justice, at his home in Bridgeport when apprised of the plan to ask the Supreme Court for a way to solve the unprecedented problem now facing the State, said he could not at this time say what answer his court would make to such a request.

CHINA AND KELLOGG FACT. NANKING, China (P)—The National Government Foreign Ministry has announced receipt of American notification that the Kellogg-Briand treaty outlawing war had become effective.

"Where NEW ENGLAND Buys Its Foods"

A true saying. For this great New England owned and operated chain has over 2400 stores which operate throughout New England. The finest foods the world affords await you at each one of these New England owned and operated stores.

to the *8,277,048 people of New England
Wednesday, July 31
FINAL INSPECTION DAY
of our annual

August Furniture Sale

and companion housefurnishing sales

an outstanding event in the annals of retailing

Sale begins

Thursday, August 1

Orders may be placed in advance of the sale

Come in and see the gratifying result of months of planning, selecting and buying, on our part, in order that we might offer not only the last word in clearance values, but the last word in furniture fashion as well . . . 1929 furniture selected primarily because it is RIGHT . . . in construction . . . in design . . . in price!

for companion sale exhibits

visit the following house furnishing sections:

UPHOLSTERY
eighth floor, annex

LAMPS
fourth floor, annex

RUGS
fifth floor, annex
*official estimate, 1925

CHINA
fourth floor, annex

KITCHEN
third floor, annex

for fashion and value

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

furniture
in this sale
may be
purchased
on our
Budget
Payment
Plan

SHAKER
SALT
A PURE FREE RUNNING SALT

3 PKGS. 25¢

LUX
TOILET SOAP
3 BARS 19¢

LARGE
PKG. 21¢

Shredded Wheat 2 Pkg. 19c
Red Salmon TALL CAN 25c
Snider's Catsup LARGE BOTTLE 21c
Richmond Jelly 2 Goblets 25c
Richmond Relish SWEET P. Jar 21c
Vinegar Finest Full Strength P. 9c
Sardines Maine Sardines Packed in Oil 4 Cans 25c
Marshmallows Campfire Lb. Pkg. 23c
2-IN-1 Shoe Polish Ox Blood, Tan, Black Can 12c
Johnnies N. B. C. Cookies Lb. 16c
Prize Bread LARGE Loaf 8c
Gillette Blades 3 Pkg. \$1.00

Pickling Needs

Pickling season is here—A complete line of all your needs will be found at your First National Store
VINEGAR Gal. 39¢; 1/2 Gal. 35¢
GOOD LUCK JAR RUBBER Doz. in Pkg. 9c
PAROWAX 1 Lb. Pkg. 9c
E-Z SEAL FRUIT JARS Doz. Qts. \$1.09; Doz. Pts. 99c
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Also a Complete Line of Stickney & Poor's Spices

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

FURNITURE CITY PUTS MORE LEGS UNDER ITS TABLE

Grand Rapids Seeks Diversified Industry to Help Stabilize Prosperity

By TILLY NETTLETON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The "furniture capital of America" is settling about to put more legs under its table. Grand Rapids is determining that it does not wish its prosperity to rest entirely upon one industry, however excellent, and is beginning to diversify its manufactures.

Furniture is still, of course, the outstanding enterprise here, and undoubtedly will continue to be. One indication of the importance of furniture to Grand Rapids—and of Grand Rapids to the realm of furniture—is the fact that nearly 7,000 different buyers from furniture stores in all parts of the United States come to one or more of the exhibitions held here four times a year.

Furniture Output Gaining
These buyers are only now returning to their home cities from one of these exhibitions to tell their friends and customers what is new and artistic in things to live with. In all probability these friends and customers then will spend during the coming year approximately \$129,000,000, as they did last year, for high and medium-grade furniture made in Grand Rapids.

The output of furniture is, in fact, constantly increasing. But as in a number of other industries, the increased output is being produced with actually 2000 or 3000 fewer men employed than 10 years ago due to such mechanical developments as the "multiple carver" by which a single skilled workman chisels an intricate design on 12 chairs or bedposts at once instead of one at a time.

Notwithstanding this situation, the population of Grand Rapids, according to Leo H. Bierck, secretary of the Association of Commerce, has continued to grow at a rate which indicates that not only the men but also approximately 10,000 others have found new jobs here.

The largest number of these are in the manufacture of automobile parts, especially bodies. One body plant which employs nearly 4,000 persons is the largest single industry in the city. Other plants make bumpers, castings, tires, interior trim and accessories. Outside the automotive field, such diverse products as water and oil pumps, bath salts, waxes and bakery goods have provided other jobs, or have the only clipper belt concern in the world, one of the largest and best known carpet sweeper firms and huge brass works.

Transition times such as this have been part of the history of Grand Rapids. First an Indian trading post, it became a pioneer farming community, discovered a "plaster mine," which is yet a source of gypsum products, grew into a center of the lumbering industry, and turned from that to furniture making when woodworkers found that the hardwoods, left as useless in the first wave of timber cutting, were valuable for cabinet work.

Now, although the native supply of hardwoods has been nearly exhausted, the far corners of the world ship mahogany, teakwood and other richly grained woods to Grand Rapids.

The city has taken pride in erecting during the last 10 years more than \$7,500,000 worth of school buildings, not counting cost of sites and equipment. These structures have been built with special attention to originality and beauty of architecture. Playgrounds are so numerous that it is said no child resides more than half a mile from a playground.

The Dutch Contribution

There are more reasons than one why Grand Rapids ranks among the highest cities of the United States in the percentage of its families who own their homes. One furniture man pointed out that it is only natural that men whose whole occupation and working atmosphere is concerned with fashioning the product of the forest into objects of beauty and usefulness for the home should take an interest in making their own home abodes of taste and comfort.

To see fine homes one may drive around Reed's Lake in East Grand Rapids, and for tidy homes one may drive along almost any of the tree-lined streets.

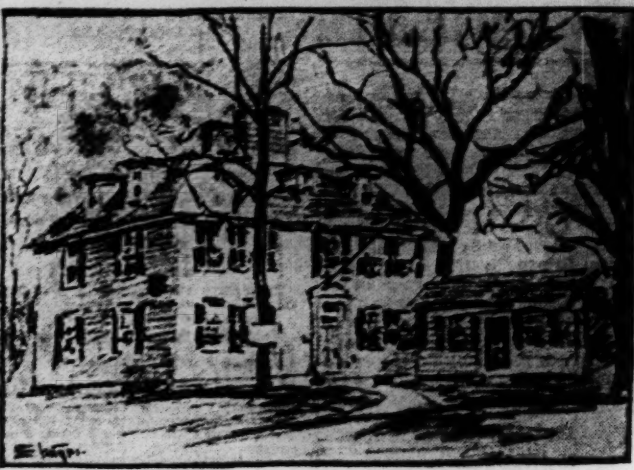
Another contributing factor is the large proportion of industrious, frugal, church-going, home-loving Hollanders among the population of this western section. These settlers have given to the whole city a tone of simplicity and a precedent of living within one's means.

A third reason is the comparative steadiness of employment in the furniture industries. Furniture manufacturers insist that the almost year-around working schedule should be considered in appraising the wage level here. Wages in Grand Rapids furniture plants are said to average about 62 cents an hour, ranging from 40 cents for common labor to more than 90 cents for expert carvers, and some men on piece work are reported to earn more than \$1 an hour at times.

While diversification is in the air, it is also pointed out that furniture is an exceptionally stable industry, since, as one dealer said, "People always buying furniture." Moreover, there is a wide diversity represented in industries which have come here as adjuncts to furniture. There are veneer works, glue works, textile mills to make tapestry coverings, printing and engraving establishments to turn out fine catalogues, and a long list of other enterprises.

In one point Grand Rapids holds a distinction which, so long as it can be maintained, assures this city an important place in furniture production. This is pre-eminence in furniture design. Here, it is claimed, live the most skillful designers of furniture in America, and here originate the designs in high-grade furniture toward which a large part of the world looks, much as it looks toward Paris for style in women's gowns.

Aristocrat of Its Day



Preserved by the Lexington Historical Society, the Buckman Tavern, Dating From 1690, Is One of the Cherished Shrines of Early New England.

Buckman Tavern on Lexington Green Echoed Tramp of Minutemen in '75

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Lexington Historical Society owns the Buckman Tavern which was built in 1690, and where 130 Minutemen assembled in '75, under the leadership of Captain Parker. Amos Doolittle, an artist who was 21 and had been taught a little copperplate engraving by the silversmith for whom he worked, has made a plate which shows the scene at Lexington April 19, 1775, the authenticity of which is partly attributed to his picturing of long shadows falling from the east to indicate sunrise. In this plate Buckman Tavern is shown with its outbuildings, at the left of a tree on the right of which is the Lexington church with its separate bell tower of the time.

Buckman Tavern is a severely plain but well preserved building opposite the green. The property, bounded by Hancock and Bedford

Streets, Massachusetts Avenue and Merriman Street, was bought by the society and the town in order that all the grounds and buildings standing that were in any way connected with the Battle of Lexington might thus be preserved in perpetuity. The historical society has restored the Tavern, and takes full responsibility for its care.

In its prime, the Buckman Tavern was the finest structure of its kind and its architecture regarded as the most aristocratic anywhere about. There were nine fireplaces, and only travelers of the better class ventured to put up there.

The building as shown on Doolittle's plate is a little difficult to envisage as having produced such eulogies because of its singular severity, its rising like a gaunt box in the clearing.

But it is filled now with items of genuine Revolutionary interest. Its timbers have taken on a mellow glaze of dignity and reserve and not the least dramatic of its scars are the marks of bullets fired by retreating British soldiers, the holes still plainly visible in the walls.

Moscow to New York Flight Is Projected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A 12,000-mile all-Russian air expedition from Moscow to New York by way of Siberia will start soon, according to announcement here. Friends of the Soviet Union in New York are forming a reception committee of persons prominent in Labor and Liberal circles who will meet the fliers.

The airplane, Land of the Soviets, in which the flight will be made is an amphibian model and entirely of Russian construction excepting for parts of the motors, the committee said. It will be manned by four of the Soviet's Government's most expert aviators—Semlan Alexandrovitch Shestakov, pilot; Boris Sterligov, radio operator; Dimitri Putsev, mechanic, and Philip Bolotov, assistant pilot. In 1927 M. Shestakov made a successful flight to Tokyo and back in a single-motored mail airplane.

The Land of the Soviets was built by popular subscriptions from members of the Aviation and Chemical Society. It is a monoplane with two 600-horsepower motors, and was constructed by Tupolov, engineer of the Central Aero-Hydro Institute of Moscow, in the Aviation Trust factory. It is all-metal, and is constructed of "Kolchug aluminum," a special alloy prepared at the Kolchuginsky Steel Works.

Colombia Checks Communist Riots

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Government is taking all possible precautions to prevent spread of the Communist outbreaks which resulted in 12 fatalities in clashes between Communists and police over the week end. President Mendez Abadia called the Cabinet in extraordinary session to consider necessary steps to quell the disorders.

Police, reinforced by troops, overcame a rebellion July 27 at La Gomez Station, on the Puerto Wilches railway, when agitators attempted to loot and dynamite stores of the village.

Serious new clashes occurred July 29 at Llanero. Thirty Communists were arrested at Puerto Wilches and imprisoned on the gunboat Colombia in the Magdalena River.

"The Government is capable of fully guaranteeing public interests and preserving order," said Pombor, Minister of War, announced. "It is most significant the movements broke out simultaneously at two distant points."

MERGED FARM PAPERS WILL REACH 1,200,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DES MOINES, Ia.—Merger of Successful Farming and the Dairy Farmer, monthly publications of the Meredith Publishing Company, gives the Midwest a farm paper with unduplicated total distribution of 1,200,000 copies. It is announced by Fred Bohlen, president and general manager. Successful Farming was founded 27 years ago by the late E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson.

The merger said Mr. Bohlen reflects the westward movement of the dairy industry. He cited figures showing that on an average 21 per cent of the middle western farm income is derived from dairy products.

STUDENTS TO START THEATER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A new co-operative little theater, to be called "The Cube," will open here in the fall as "a co-operative venture of university students." Financial arrangements have been made by members of the faculty of the University of Chicago and several Chicago business men.

20,000 Chinese Reported Massacred by Moslems

PEIPING, China (A.P.)—Massacre by Muhammadans of 20,000 men and boys in the Danger City, province of Chinghai, is reported by Findley Andrews, American missionary.

Mr. Andrews, who has just returned from a three months' investigation in the famine areas of northern China for the China Inland Mission, assembled information from magistrates and other Chinese officials' reports to the International Famine Relief Commission that Muhammadan raiders in the lapse of two hours annihilated the male inhabitants of the city and then looted the homes.

Peace Endowment Fund Planned by Teachers' World Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Philippines, Philadelphia, Denver, Memphis and Seattle where the executive board meets after this congress to choose the place for the next one. Much sentiment is being developed in favor of the Philippines as the place for the 1932 convention.

Educational Needs of Orient

Asiatic delegates bring word that their countries have been aroused to the need for reduction of illiteracy and for the training of their peoples in international good will. Request has been received from the board of education of Hunan, China, asking this convention to pass three resolutions calculated to discourage the use of new discoveries for the production of war materials, to require the teaching of history and geography in such a way as to avoid misunderstandings and increase appreciation on the part of the people of one nation for other nations, and to promote exchange of culture between nations.

Some of the money which the federation hopes to raise will go toward developing the work of five committees, known as the Herman-Jordan committees, after Raphael Herman, who offered a \$25,000 prize, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, who won the prize for a peace plan applicable to the work of this organization.

The first of these committees, designed to develop co-operation between international delegates to the present congress, is headed by P. W. Kuo of China, one of the federation vice-presidents. Dr. Kuo's committee is presenting to the convention proposals for closer co-operation between the federation and the International Bureau of Education at Geneva and between the federation and older continental educational associations, together with proposals for strengthening the newer groups forming in Asia.

Changes for Textbooks

The committee hopes to develop more efficient work and reduce duplication and waste of effort on the part of various groups interested in international education for peace. It is asking the World Peace Foundation to bring up to date the bibliography issued a few years ago, and it has collected material for a directory of educational organizations which will soon be published.

Elimination from school texts of statements which glorify one country at the expense of others already has been secured by a second committee, headed by Miss Laura Ulrick of Winnetka, Ill. The committee has reported to Congress that writers and publishers of textbooks have promised co-operation in removing statements which are detrimental to international friendliness. The committee also is working out a plan for correlating the study of social sciences, by which children of one country will hear about the sports, playthings and habits of other countries similar to their own, instead of being taught so much about the differences between themselves and the children of primitive races, which tend to

ARKANSAS FUND SPEEDS SCHOOL CONSOLIDATIONS

State Spends \$2,636,227 for 255 Buildings—Improves Teachers' Certification

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Education is making noteworthy advances in this State, according to a report of the school plant division in the Department of Education, which shows that 255 buildings were erected in 73 counties during the past year at a cost of \$2,636,227.

Expenditures for school buildings during the year just closed were slightly less than the preceding year, when the total program was \$2,986,149. However, the report of that year included the \$1,000,000 Little Rock High School.

From the equalization fund authorized by the last Arkansas General Assembly, \$265,000 has been allotted tentatively for school buildings in 74 consolidated centers this year. The equalization fund has to its credit \$305,000, expected to be increased to approximately \$1,055,000 through the allotment of \$750,000 from receipts of the income tax.

Consolidation of rural schools has been perfected as the result of the equalization fund. The plan is to aid the one high school in each county, and many districts are consolidating to obtain a high school. The 74 consolidated projects that will be undertaken this year will take the place of 342 schools, according to C. M. Hirst, State Superintendent of Education.

The school system has been strengthened considerably by a new method of certification of teachers. Three types of super-certificates are granted to senior high, junior high and elementary teachers. In high school, the teacher is certified to teach a major subject and a minor.

The State recently acquired the property of Henderson-Brown College upon consolidation of that school with Hendrix College, and the school will be opened as a second teachers' college.

The Little Rock Junior College, which is a part of the local public school system, has received, by donation, two office buildings downtown that are valued at nearly \$2,000,000. The buildings are to be held in trust for 50 years, all net profits accruing for the benefit of the college.

HOTEL PROTESTS CLUB BLOCKING ITS OUTLOOK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—To prevent the Chicago Yacht Club from building its projected four-story clubhouse in Grant Park on the lake front here, the Stevens Hotel Company has filed a petition for an injunction. The hotel said its property fronting Grant Park was purchased at a high cost on the understanding that no buildings would be permitted to block the view to Lake Michigan harbor.

Colonial Gas

all above the "Borderland"

BORDERLAND

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BECAUSE we take all the "borderland" mixture out of Colonial Gasoline—you get a new type of high-test performance, a new freedom from "knocking," a new measure of mileage—all at no extra price.

Try Colonial. It's the "key" to your motor's finest performance. Thousands of Colonial Stations and Dealers throughout New England and New York

BEACON OIL COMPANY, Inc.

Refinery and Offices
BOSTON, MASS.

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GRAYBAR BLDG.

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Argumentation as Seasoning

WHEN Mr. Jones, in passing the front yard of his neighbor Mr. Smith, stops to make a few complimentary remarks upon Mr. Smith's system of horticulture and to agree with his pet theories on the subject, the impression left by the encounter is not deep. If, however, he should approach his acquaintance with a remark to the effect that the latter, in his opinion, displays both poor taste and misguided judgment in his selection and cultivation of the flowers, the argument which is likely to result will not so quickly slip from memory.

In order to promote good will in connection with radio-casting it has so far been the general practice to "sugar-coat" nearly all the material heard on the air. The public has been given just what it is commonly supposed to want. The result has been that the majority of lectures and talks have tended to "go in one ear and out the other" as far as most listeners were concerned—even though they happened to wear headphones.

Realizing this the British Broadcasting Company has recently prepared material for their programs to introduce a provocative element in it. Their object is to make a real impression upon their listeners by stirring them to do some active thinking on their own behalf—and not merely to flood them with information. The principle is much the same as that now guiding the activities of the more progressive schools.

One of the few attempts in this direction in the United States was made by the Radio Law Appreciation Committee, which planned and carried out two nationwide simultaneous radio-casts, the first on Memorial Day and the second on Independence Day this year. The object of these programs is concisely stated by C. A. Earl, head of this committee. "Briefly," he says, "our point is to make our radio audience think about law. For once we start thoughts of law, we are sure that it will end with making our radio audience a broader-minded and fiercer group of Americans."

Any consideration of law observance in the United States today is naturally largely concerned with prohibition. The speakers appointed by the committee prepared their talks so as to give this topic thorough consideration—but from an entirely unbiased standpoint. But as soon as letters began to come in to the sponsors it became very evident that listeners with strong feeling on the subject, whatever their position in the matter, had assumed the law appreciation committee held the opposite view. Thirty per cent of all the letters received roundly accused it being either too dry or too wet. Some writers were aroused to the point of abusiveness.

"Yet," says Mr. Earl, "the Committee does not feel particularly unhappy. For to have caused 60,000 citizens to sit down and write on something involving law is to have increased law consciousness on the part of the nation."

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BIBLE INTERPRETATIONS



MISS ROSALINE GREENE

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in program. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Radio," and "Pacific Coast" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 3

Open Air Concerts

Goldman Band (WJZ Chain). New York University campus. All operatic. 8:45 p. m.
Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor (WJZ Chain). Belle Isle concert. Entire "Carmen" ballet suite of Debussy, and "Capriccio Espagnol" of Rimsky-Korsakov, and several Irish airs in Percy Grainger arrangement. 9 p. m.
Hollywood Bowl Concert (Union-NBC Pacific). "Symphonies Under the Stars," by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Goossens. 8:20 to 10 p. m.

Talk

"Tex" O'Reilly (WJZ Chain). "Yankee Yacht." 7 p. m.

Local and Instrumental

Demonstration Hour (WJZ Chain). Well-known NBC artists' program. 3:30 p. m.

"The Cavalcade" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Swift parade of favorites before the microphone. 8 p. m.

Nat Shilkret's Concert Orchestra violin soloist vocal trio (General Electric-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Depicting through vividly scored classics the application of electricity to agriculture. 9 p. m.

Temple of the Air (Temple-NBC Pacific). Soloists, edited and music guide. Local instrumental and vocal. 8 p. m.

Troubadours (KOMO, KGO). Light songs by male quartet, concert pianist, viola soloist, organist and orchestra. 10 p. m.

Local Ensemble

"When Good Fellows Get Together" (WJZ Chain). Popular songs by male octet and accordion-saxophone duo. 10 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Sorrento Serenaders (CBS). Sorrento on the Bay of Naples. 8 p. m.

Picked Family (WJZ Chain). 5-Blue Chain. Hill Billy numbers. 8:30 p. m.

"Nights in Spain" (KOMO, KHQ, KGO). Franchica Ortega, Spanish prima donna, renders a group in the characteristic vein. 9 p. m.

Organ Recital

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Melody Hour. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Duo

"The Two Trombones" (WJZ Chain). At a beach carnival. 10:30 p. m.

Three Piano

Plano Twins (WEAF Chain). Howard Phillips, baritone soloist. 7:05 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). Beginning with arrangements of Second Hungarian Rhapsody. 7:15 p. m.

Joe Green's Novelty Orchestra (Temple-NBC Pacific). Specialties on bells, maracas, vibraphone and strings. 9:30 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (KOMO, KGO). 11 p. m.

SUMMERALL TO REVIEW CHARLES

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff of the United States Army, will review the Citizens Military Training Corps at Fort Adams on Thursday. He will be accompanied by Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, commanding officer of the First Corps area.

A DELICIOUS OLD ENGLISH PENSION

In large grounds; beautiful rooms with bath, single and en suite; also running water.

A feature—afternoon tea and buffet Sunday supper.

Rates \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.

Special weekly rates.

MRS. STEPHENSON

74 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada

IVERHOLME

A delightful old English Pension in large grounds; beautiful rooms with bath, single and en suite; also running water.

A feature—afternoon tea and buffet Sunday supper.

Rates \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.

Special weekly rates.

MRS. STEPHENSON

74 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada

SIXTH FLOOR

English Bone China

Royal Crown Derby, Royal Doulton, Royal Worcester, Josiah Wedgwood and Coalport, are famous names borne by beautiful dinner sets. 97 pieces. At \$100 upwards.

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TORONTO, CANADA

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THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

IN THE SHIP LINES

SHATTERING a tradition as old as shipping itself, the Grace Line has recently decided to use girls as stewardesses in the dining rooms of its ships between New York and the west coast of South America. With the sailing of the motorship Santa Barbara on this route recently, 14 young women under the supervision of a matron took over the duties of serving meals and will receive the same wages as men. The company assured itself of their capabilities both as waitresses and as sailors before employing them.

While the substitution of women for men on the Santa Barbara is the nature of an experiment, it is planned to make similar changes on all the ships eventually. It being the stated view of an official of the company that travelers prefer young women attendants in the dining rooms.

New Engines for Columbus The steamship Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line, will be out of transatlantic service for several months while new engines are being installed. These new high-pressure turbines are expected to cut her time two days in the transatlantic run between New York, Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen, her present running time being nine days between the two termini.

With this faster schedule she will be able to take her place with the two new super-liners, Bremen and Europa, which are expected to make the run to Channel ports in five days, with an additional day to Bremen. The Columbus will virtually be out of service for a year, for early in January she departs on a round-the-world cruise under the auspices of Raymond & Whitcomb Company, going in an easterly direction and returning to New York May 6. She will be the largest ship ever to circle the globe.

Heavy Travel Reported During the peak of the eastward rush to Europe in June, the International Mercantile Marine Company dispatched five ships carrying a total of 5051 passengers, although one of the vessels was the California, bound for Los Angeles and San Francisco with every berth booked. The transatlantic ships included the Olympic and Baltic of the White Star Line, the Belgenland of the Red Star and the Minnekahda of the Atlantic Transport.

New Ship Another of the cabin-type ships being brought out in rapid succession by the Hamburg-American Line recently reached New York; the motorship Milwaukee being the most recent addition to the fleet. She is a sister ship to the St. Louis, which is its maiden voyage a few months ago.

The Milwaukee is the thirty-fifth motorship in the Hamburg-American's fleet of motorliners, which has an aggregate tonnage of over 250,000, or approximately one-quarter of the company's entire fleet.

The new ship is a twin-screw vessel, 16,750 gross tons, with two masts and two funnels. She is 575 feet in length, and has a speed of 16 knots. Like her sister ship, the St. Louis, she will ply between New York and Hamburg, via Cherbourg and Southampton, with occasional calls at Boston and at Galway, Ire.

Panama Canal Cargo tonnage passing through the Panama Canal westward during the month of May, 1929, amounted to 920,000 tons, this being the heaviest volume of freight moved westward in any month since the opening of the canal. This exceeded the previous record, established in October, 1928, by approximately 50,000 tons.

Of the total, 278 United States intercoastal traffic presented 267,000 tons, handled in 92 ships. This was by far the heaviest cargo movement, the next, in the segregations made by the Canal in its statistics, being the tonnage between the east coast of the United States and the Far East, which aggregated 127,000 long tons.

Eastbound tonnage for the same month was 1,616,000 tons, the United States intercoastal being 560,000, of which a substantial proportion was oil.

Honolulu Service A direct service from the Northwest to Hawaii has been established by the Matson Navigation Company with the steamship Wilhelmina. She will sail alternately from Portland and Seattle to Honolulu, making an interval of six weeks between departures from each port. The Wilhelmina provides first class accommodations only and has recently been refurbished. This is in addition to the regular San Francisco-Honolulu sailings maintained by the Malolo and other ships.

Steamship Schedules. A triangular tour has been arranged by four steamship lines, combining three continents in a tour of which approximately 33 days are spent on the Atlantic and the Pacific and one night.

APPROVE YALE & TOWNE INSURE NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., have approved the issuance of \$2,250,000 of shares of stock to be exchanged for the total assets of the Steubing Cowan Company.

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TORONTO, CANADA

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S. AFRICAN VOTE ULTIMATES IN BIG STALEMATE

Present Opposition Actually Polled 20,000 Heavier Than Nationalists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. AFRICA—The victory of the Nationalists and the defeat of the South African Party in the recent general election has been accepted on the one hand with modest satisfaction and on the other without bitterness or despondency.

In the new House out of 148 members there are 78 Nationalists, giving General Hertzog a majority of eight over all other parties, and through the pact with a section of the Labor Party under Colonel Creswell, a working majority of 13.

The total polls of the three parties shows that the South African Party, although it will now be in opposition, actually scored over 29,000 more votes than the Nationalist Party, and nearly as many as the Nationalist and Labor parties put together.

General Smuts emphasizes this fact in a post-election message to his supporters: "In spite of the Nationalists' parliamentary majority," he says, "our party has the proud consolation that they have far and away the biggest following of any party in the country."

Tiehan Rios, Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Government, is absent in Europe and has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. His decision is deplored as much by the English-speaking people in South Africa as by the members of his own party. His place in the Cabinet will be taken by Advocate Pirow, and he will be succeeded as Deputy Prime Minister by N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance.

Although General Hertzog has won the election, his victory is not as decisive as he might have wished. So far as the native question is concerned the general election has resulted in a stalemate, and the whole question will probably have to be reopened.

BUCHAREST—Rumania continues to have an unfavorable balance.

According to official data just published imports for the first five months of the current year amounted to 11,840,000 lei and exports to 8,119,000, leaving a deficit balance of 3 1/2 billions as compared to 3-1/3 billions for the same period last year. There should be a change in this trade movement in the fall when the harvest is put on the market.

2000-Century-Old Stump Uncovered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—An immense red-gum stump, which is, according to experts, at least 2000 years old, has been encountered during the building of a new bridge over the River Yarra here.

The discovery of the stump delayed work on the foundation of the bridge for three weeks. The wood was remarkably well preserved.

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Malvern Hills---Garden Spot of Rural England---to Stage Theatrical Festival

MALVERN TO SEE SHAW'S NEW PLAY 'THE APPLE CART'

Comedy Has Novel Experience of Being First Heard in Foreign Tongue

LONDON—A two weeks' festival of G. Bernard Shaw's plays is being held at Malvern from Aug. 19 to Aug. 31 by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre Company under the direction of Sir Barry Jackson.

The festival will open with "The Apple Cart," and the other plays to be performed are "Back to Methusalem," "Heartbreak House," and "Cesar and Cleopatra." Chief interest, however, will be focused on the first performance in English of "The Apple Cart."

Its production in Polish on June 14, in Warsaw, was remarkable in that it is an unusual experience for an author, especially one as renowned as Mr. Shaw, to have his latest work presented, not in its original tongue, but in a translation. The production received a warm reception from a distinguished audience.

The play is a political comedy, the scene being laid in a royal palace in England in the thirteenth century. King John is shown remarking to the people against the elected but unrepresentative politicians a crowd of unscrupulous financiers who have turned to politics after failing to gain distinction in any other way. Shaw's play is a satire on the present system of government, and the people have voted at the last election, a firm called Breakages Ltd., controls the country and the Cabinet.

Shaw's Dramatic Genius Directed at Smug Complacency of Wrongs

Playwright's Satire of Social Conventions Has Shocked, Amused and Inspired a Generation of Playgoers and Brought Him International Fame

By PERCY ALLEN

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw, by common consent the foremost theatrical figure of our day, is, with Ibsen, one of the two men who have greatly influenced our stage.

His methods, however, are so individual, and the preacher and moralist are so persistently present behind the playwright, that a distinguished English dramatist once remarked, in his presence, that he could not regard Mr. Shaw as being, technically considered, wholly "one of us." He was inclined to class him rather as a journalist of great distinction, gifted with a natural sense of the theater, now intensified and perfected by long experience—and possessing an astonishing faculty for writing effective dramatic dialogue.

Shaw Provokes Upheaval
He that as it may, Mr. Shaw now has a place alone; and the dramatic festival at Malvern, devoted to the production of his latest, "The Apple Cart," and certain others, affords opportunity to consider for a moment the "base degrees" by which he finally attained his present pinnacle of international fame.

He began as critic and novelist, and revealed at once, especially in the first-named capacity, an unexpectedness of opinion, and a trenchancy of style that made him curiously interesting. It was not until 1892, however, after J. T. Grein's Independent Theater had made a sensation with Ibsen's "Ghosts," that Shaw, willing to supply Grein with something new and native, went back to the material of a play that he had worked upon seven years before, and produced "Widowers' Houses," an exposure of slum landlordism which, though it hardly achieved a success, advertised its author by "provoking an uproar."

The following year, also for the Independent Theater, came "The Philanderer," the names of whose heroines, Sylvia and Julia, suggest a Shakespearean preoccupation, frequently noticeable in Shaw's dramatic work—followed by the third of the three "Unpleasant Plays" (1898), "Mrs. Warren's Profession," a play long barred by the censor, but interesting as an early example of its author's quite unusual strength as a debater.

Reveals Romantic Side
That play closed the early period, during which Shaw deliberately scandalized his public, and to whom he makes amends by writing four "Pleasant Plays"—"Arms and the Man," "Candida," "The Man of Destiny," and "You Never Can Tell," of which the first is a comedy satire upon the falsely romantic aspect of war by one who, as Stevenson pointed out, is himself half a romanticist at heart. The second, "A Mystery," reveals, most sympathetically, Shaw's eagerness to strip away all such conventional illusions as seem to glorify the idealistic affection of a Eugene for a Candida, and it is quite characteristic of the author that, denigrating the innate romanticism visible beneath the slashed trappings of this charming play, he must needs burlesque it later on in the amusing skit, "How He Lied to Her Husband."

"The Man of Destiny" is a Napoleonic play, written, we are told, as "hardly more than a bravura piece to display the virtuosity of two principal performers." You Never Can Tell is one of the comparatively real human characterizations—as op-

which includes two women ministers. The King finally triumphs by threatening to abdicate and enter Parliament as a commoner, whereupon the Cabinet capitulates.

The special festival company includes such well-known actors and actresses as Edith Evans, who will play Orintha, the King's favorite; Cedric Hardwicke, as the King himself; Barbara Everest, as the Queen; and Charles Carson, in the important rôle of the Prime Minister. Present-day costumes were used when the play was produced in Warsaw, but H. K. Aylliff is introducing into his forthcoming production more fantastic and more colorful apparel for the nineteenth-century setting.

Interest in this special Shaw season is proving world-wide. Sir Barry Jackson's secretary told a Christian Science Monitor representative. Early applications for tickets have been received from America, Poland, Germany, Italy and many other countries. Sir Barry Jackson and the Malvern authorities, who are making arrangements for the entertainment of the expected visitors during the festival, deserve the most enthusiastic support for their efforts to further the interests of the theater in Britain. It has for a long time been Sir Barry's ambition to hold a theatrical festival in beautiful and peaceful surroundings, where, away from the noise and flurry of a great city, the audience would have an opportunity for exchange of ideas. His ambition is about to be fulfilled for Malvern provides an ideal setting. Success this year will insure the festival becoming an annual event on a much larger scale, thus adding to the other important theatrical and musical events held in the west of England, which includes the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon, the Three Choirs' Festival at Gloucester and the seasons of opera at Bristol and Glastonbury.

had done in certain poems—the paramount necessity for rigorous action—good action, if possible, but always as forceful and whole-hearted as may be. "Pygmalion" which appeared with "Androcles and the Lion" in 1916, is a pleasing tale of a Covent Garden flower girl befriended by a man of education. That play's one explosive won for it, I am told, the longest laugh in the history of our theater; but its author was so perturbed at having written a drama without a well-marked thesis that he must needs preface it with a disquisition on phonetics—a reminder that this debater-dramatist, finding it impossible to cram the whole of any discussion into any one play, preludes his dramas with astonishingly readable prefaces, which are, at least, as interesting to most of his readers as is anything that follows the rise of the curtain. "Heartbreak House" (1919)—inspired, probably, by the success of some of Chekhov's plays, and written, admittedly, "in the Russian manner"—is, as its title implies, a tale of persons made utterly wretched by inaction, and by what Mr. Shaw well phrases as "an impotence which springs from the lack of vital impulse."

Shaw Makes Mistakes
Setting aside "Great Catherine," "Plays of the War" (1919), and "Translations and Tomfooleries," with some other comparatively unimportant work, there remain to be mentioned the biological Pentateuch, "Back to Methusalem" (1921), in which, with a sweeping cosmic vision ranging from remote past to remote future, the meaning of existence, as Shaw sees it, is cogently and brilliantly discussed, though with occasional lapses into futility; and "Saint Joan," wherein Mr. Shaw, recognizing a vogue for historical drama, portrayed a characteristic version of France's national heroine. The play contains several serious historical blunders—one or two of them of the first magnitude—and the characters are, not infrequently, allotted thoughts and words which no fifteenth-century man or woman could possibly have uttered; but such blemishes, whether deliberate or involuntary, do not prevent "Saint Joan" from being one of the most sagacious and enlightening historical dramas ever written.

Lastly, the first English presentation at this Malvern Festival, we are given "The Apple Cart," whose author, an avowedly socialist thinker, laboring Party, has it seems, written, this time, a play concerning the upsetting of bushels of apples by a monarch who is quite determined to attempt the use of his powers. Should the above prove to be a correct epitome of a work which, as yet, I have not read, it is not surprising that it is regarded as a play of such significance to a Socialist Government should synchronize, almost, with the appearance of a Shavian play, in which by implication, at least, we are invited to consider the potential advantages of powerful kingship?

Wye Flows Past Castles and Abbeys Through Recesses in Heart of Wales

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The River Wye finds its way to the Bristol Channel through some of the most beautiful country that one could wish to see.

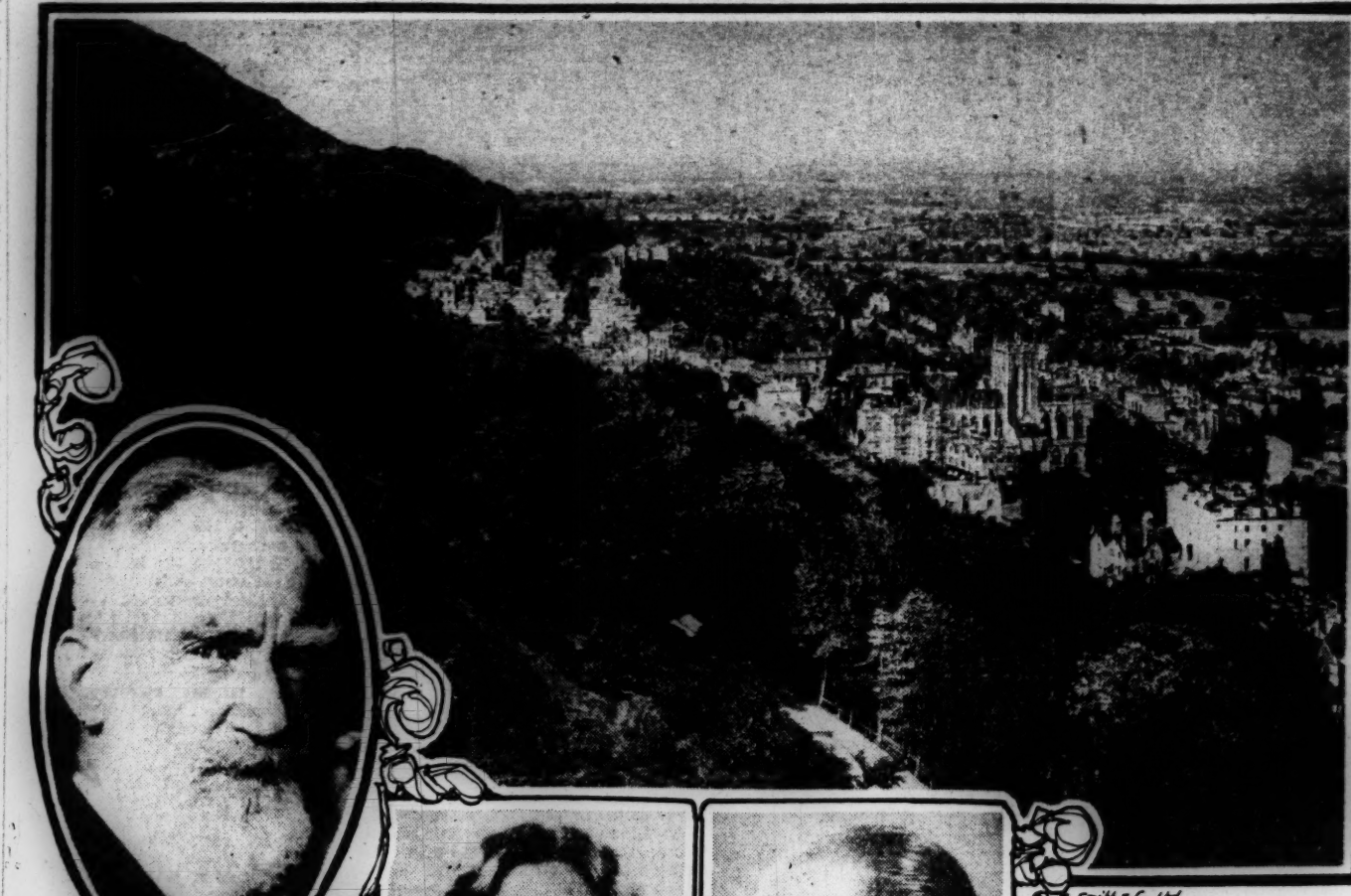
Emerging from marshy ground on the side of the Welsh mountain, Plinlimmon, from a tiny rill it soon grows into a considerable stream which flows past abbeys, priories, castles and a whole wealth of scenic beauty to which the pen can give scant justice. Its course leads through the heart of Wales to quaint villages which a mere Englishman finds difficult to pronounce, into the ancient Cathedral City of Hereford, the center of Wye Valley. One leaves behind such names as Llangurig, Builth Wells, Llandrinod Wells, follows horseshoe bends to Ross, Monmouth and Tintern, skirts the Forest of Dean, on past Chepstow and

thence to the broad mouth of the Severn.

All these centers can be reached by rail or by motor coach; but to enjoy the entrancing views, to drink in the peace and quiet of the colorful countryside, one needs to spend a week motoring leisurely, taking time to have a lazy half day in a skiff on the river itself, when the sun and countryside persuade the visitor to explore a little deeper the surrounding attractions.

What would a busy man not give to have this abundance of earth's loveliness, this wealth of color, this gentle reminder of the harmony that reigns supreme and unaltered? Yet here it is, easy to reach, with its resources barely touched, its splendor hardly guessed at by the multitude. It is regarded as a center for visitors during the summer months, and quite a number find their way there. But why so many tour the country and miss these beauties is a question difficult to answer.

On These Hills Beacon Fires Once Warned England of Spain's Armada



Upper Picture—Malvern From Beacon Hill.

Inset—G. Bernard Shaw.

Lower Row—Miss Edith Evans, Who Will Play Orintha in "The Apple Cart," and Cedric Hardwicke, Who Will Play the King in the Same Play.

MALVERN HILLS EMBODY STORY OF OLD ENGLAND

Beacon Fires on Rugged Heights Warned of Spain's Armada in 1588

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the River Severn, as Sir Walter Scott might have said, is guarded on the west by the Malvern Hills, a sturdy serrated ridge which has withstood the battering of time for countless centuries, and bids fair to resist them for countless centuries more.

The Malverns today, for there are six or seven of them, are a combination of strength and sweetness, of rough grandeur and sylvan beauty, a haunt where the antiquary, the historian or the geologist may find delight, or the seeker after peace and quietude may linger on the day until the sun has set over the brow of the distant hills of Wales.

England's History Told
To understand the Malverns properly one must go back to the time when, as some geologists say, the coast of the Alps was not to be seen above the surface of the earth. The flat eastward country which now forms part of the great Midland plain was then the floor of a sea which Murchison christened the "Severn Strait." The glacial epoch was drawing to a close, and the orchards where the fruit blossom is now seen to greatest profusion were covered by the rolling waters of the sea, guarded and confined on the west by the great ridge of the Malvern Hills.

Ages passed and the mammoth and rhinoceros roamed the land; more ages, and Malvern and the surround-

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ing country in something of the resemblance of today, emerged into historic time.

One might almost read the history of England in the rugged outline of the hills, and the fields and towers and spires seen from respective "beacons," as the two chief summits are called. The great Herefordshire Beacon is crowned by one of the finest British "camps" in England, and its construction has been attributed to Caractacus, that defiant chieftain whose spirit was unbroken even when he stood before the conqueror in the palace at Rome. Another "camp" is to be seen on Midsummer Hill. Whoever built them, and whenever they were built, their amazing belts of ramparts and trenches bear witness to this day to the severity of the struggle between the British and their Roman conquerors.

Famous Figures
It is a pretty fancy to stand on either Beacon, with the sun flooding the great Severn Valley, and conjure up in procession the various figures who have helped to give Malvern its place in history and romance. One of the latest, yet one of the first, is the author of "The Vision of Piers Plowman," for it is only within the last year that he has been assigned a definite place on the roll of Malvern worthies. They counted him to be Cleobury Mortimer, 18 miles away, but this man, who was called Langland, has been identified with the large arable field, still called Langlands, only eight miles away, and the "tower on a loft," of which he speaks, is none other than the Herefordshire Beacon itself. Did he not fall asleep on the Malvern Hills, while listening to the music of a stream, and dream his great vision?

Stealing up from the other side of the great Beacon, came St. Wer, an Abbot of Deerhurst, who, driven by the Danes from his quiet retreat on the banks of the Severn at Tewkesbury, came to set the light of Christianity shining in the gloom of the Malvern forest. He passed—your may see a picture of his martyrdom in the stained glass of the Priory Church—to be succeeded by Aldwin, who came at the bidding of St. Wulstan, the last Anglo-Saxon bishop of Worcester, and strove to keep the feeble flame alight.

Malvern Battle Fields
A glorious priory was built there in course of time, of which only parts remain. There is a tradition that King Henry VII lodged in the room over the Priory gateway, and so much admired the situation of Malvern that he and his sons (among whom was that Prince Arthur who is buried in the neighboring cathedral of Worcester) enriched the church with stained-glass windows "to a degree of magnificence that made it one of the proudest ornaments of the nation." The kneeling figures of the king and queen still remain among the fragments which remain.

Bright light still prevails in the Severn Valley, and Worcester is not the only great cathedral which may be seen from the summit of the hills. Hereford is there to the west; Gloucester to the south, while the abbey of Tewkesbury, Pershore and Deerhurst may also be discerned. On a sunny day, it is said, and the days are mostly sunny, parts of 12 counties may be seen:

"Till twelve fair counties saw the Malvern's lonely height!"—wrote Macaulay of the beacon fires which warned England of the coming of the Armada. Six battle fields are in view, where the liberties of England were won from the hands of the oppressor.

But Malvern today is a land of health and beauty, comparable to any in the country. A land of peace and quietude and content too, though the fact that G. Bernard Shaw is to upset "The Apple Cart," his latest play, there in August is a matter of foreboding.

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MALVERN ADDS NEW BEAUTIES TO ITS CHARMS

Lovely Priory Park and Open-Air Swimming Pool Delight Visitors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new element of progress has come to Malvern with the ever-widening circle of visitors who sound its praise. All the new environments of a modern resort and spa are being added, and every year witnesses some fresh development and new charm that should bring Malvern to the forefront of English watering places.

Such a new possession is the beautiful Priory Park with an ornamental fountain and ancient trees and lawns affording coolness on the hottest day, while famous British bands play. An open-air swimming pool of ample proportions is another addition of this new park which will entice many to come for that reason alone.

Malvern Centrally Located

The central situation of Malvern is a further advantage which those controlling her fortunes are not forgetting. A resort that can bring within the compass of 150 miles all the great centers of population, and can invoke the aid of two well-known railway companies, whose main routes serve the district, is not likely to be hindered in its progress. Malvern occupies such a favored position—in the heart of England with excellent train communication.

This season, both companies are considerably extending their services to Malvern in support of a widespread appeal through the daily press and other media to visit it as an attractive holiday center. This plea is being stimulated by the production of a film of the Malvern district, the colored sections of which will reproduce the choicest scenery and other attractive features, such as the outdoor pastimes of golf, tennis, bowls, boating and fishing, which so freshly abound.

Jenny Lind Lived in Malvern

Such, then, is the story of Malvern from its more practical side. What will also appeal to the holiday maker is its loveliness, its wide vistas of smiling landscapes, orchards and green fields, with brown and purple hues of cultivated land. Amid such scenes Elizabeth Barrett Browning was born, and Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, one of the rarest singers of an age now past, dwelt here.

Those who come to Malvern as a new discovery will not be disappointed. To quote Robert Southey: "Is Malvern then thy theme? 'Tis a name that wakes in me the thoughts of other years and other friends."

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EDUCATIONAL

Mountain Folk Look to the 'Story Woman' for Tales of the Outland

AT THE smeared, and dusty blackboard of a Kentucky mountain schoolroom the arithmetic class makes languid onslaught upon its short division. Across the room first-year geography drowns dismally concerning the boundaries of Idaho.

It is 11 o'clock of an August morning and the tiny school swims in a sleepy light. The pupils drowse over their books or watch the slow gyrations of a butterfly adrift on the hard-beaten playground. Someone occasionally folds down the aisle to the water pail. The teacher, perfunctory with fatigue, chants in a professional monotone.

Suddenly the shadow of the Story Woman falls across the room. In the doorway stands a figure in thick shoes and a calico dress. She is bareheaded, her hair gathered into a sleek chignon. It is as though she had materialized from the shimmering light above the baked playground.

Malingering at the water bucket glides eagerly to their places. The pupils at the board race for their seats. The teacher, straightening suddenly, hurries forward and leads the newcomer to a post of honor in the front of the class.

The Story Woman of these sun-riden, rock-hill hills is a Cambridge woman, the daughter of a distinguished English scholar, the cousin of a famous editor. She has chosen to spend her life in collecting the lore of the outside world in order to bring it to the children of the inaccessible Kentucky hills. With photographs when she can find them, with original drawings when magazines and encyclopedias fail, but chiefly through stories, she is creating a vision of the glamorous outer world for this famously remote community.

Fifteen years ago the Story Woman, whose only request throughout a long interview was that she be allowed to remain anonymous, arrived at the office of the president of Berea College in the foothills and asked to be given a job. It was some months before the college executive realized that his visitor was offering the college her services for an indefinite period without compensation to be used in any way he felt would be most helpful in serving the mountain children.

When he finally understood, he suggested that she try to discover some way to make them realize first the wonders of the mountains around them, and later something of the world beyond, the world of cities, libraries, railroads, skyscrapers, and oceans.

His guest, an ardent raconteur, felt that this could best be done through stories, so she set to work devising tales about stones, trees, waterfalls, animals, plants, minerals, and later about waterways, canals, prairies, art galleries and cathedrals.

To illustrate them she chose pictures from magazines, posters, advertisements and penny reproductions of paintings. When formal art failed or was contained in too heavy a carry or too valuable to cut, she drew them herself in colored crayons.

She began in the elementary and practice schools of Berea, the seat of the famous mountain college. From there her work gradually extended to include the country districts until it now embraces nearly 30 districts in Madison County.

During all these years the Story Woman has never for a season relinquished her voluntary responsibility. Week in, week out, unbidden and unfailing, she makes the round of the cabin schools, carrying wily wizardry in an enormous sack. Since the roads are impassable in winter the school year extends from July to December. Consequently the drenching rainfall finds the Story Woman traveling, sometimes in a rickety Ford but generally on foot, from five to twelve miles daily, the distance from school to school. The result is a rich world of culture for these youngsters born in the necessities of the Alleghenies, whose slender lore hitherto has been confined to their grandmothers' ballads.

Dresses in Hill Country Manner
Her shoulders are bent with stooping to the steep paths. Her feet are often blistered from the rough stones. Least her listeners feel that she comes condescendingly from another world, she wears the coarse, ill-becoming clothing of the hill country and trains her hair in the stern hill-fashion.

jump of a building planted in the middle of a sun-caked patch of earth. Inside, when the clamor of greetings had subsided, the Story Woman drew from her bag a sheaf of photographs of the sea in every form and mood: rolling on placid beaches; hurtling in storm; by sunlight; by moonlight; languid Pacific swells, swarming with gulls or bristling with sails; choppy Atlantic gales.

When the children had looked their fill, the Story Woman began to compare it with objects with which they were familiar: a pond with no further side; the green of glass bottles; waves the height of a green wall with foam like washing suds. From the ocean she progressed to its inhabitants. Whales, dolphins, porpoises, sea urchins; fish without legs; fish that travel by the light of their own phosphorus; which carry reflects, or which have only dents for their ocular sockets, and grovel through the dark sucking their food by the "feel"; fish with eyes like pancakes. By degrees she helped them from a series of graphic images from the scanty materials of their experience.

When the story-lesson was over, the Story Woman sketched a vivid dramatization of Mr. Stickleback and his gadabout wife. The children retold ancient favorites about the dog-fish, the Great Dipper and the polar bear, Shihola the Crow and Tommy Chipmunk. The bell rang for recess and still they sat begging for others. But the Story Woman shook her head as she kicked the worn straps. According to her self-imposed schedule she would be due at Big Dump School across the mountain in the early afternoon.

We left the Story Woman at the door to make our way back to the village. The children's regretful



A Carpentry Lesson in Progress at the Bow Open-Air School in a Park in the East End of London.

good-bys echoed after her, a swift figure lending to the knotty road, hatless, the sun gleaming on her sleek hair as she disappeared into the misty trees, from which she would emerge seven days later as a beloved enchantment.

Some of the youngsters in these isolated mountain towns have already pushed their way out beyond to see for themselves the marvels of a harsaw world. Others will never stir beyond the heavy skirts of the mountain behind which they peer. But whether they go or stay, they carry unforgettably the Story Woman's wonderful tales of katydids, kangaroos and caterpillars, timber, stars and steel.

Twins

FROM beneath two little blue bonnets smiled two little faces so ridiculously alike that the teacher gasped. In each face shone two merry brown eyes, faintly freckled in their depths like the bottom of a trout stream, and two mouths quivered with an identical twitch at the corners. With the bonnets removed, she looked down on two sleek, golden heads, primrose-colored, and soft as satin to the touch.

"You are very alike," she said. "How shall I know you apart?"

Two mouths twitched and two

voices answered together, "We expect you won't."

"What are your names?" she asked. "Margery and Victoria."

"And which is which?"

"Mother says it doesn't matter," they said.

A blue and a green hair-ribbon helped her for a day, but during the afternoon the twins changed colors with each other. A pinafore and an overall shared the same treatment, and so did black and brown shoes. In despair, one twin was put to sit at one end of the class and the other opposite, but they changed places with the dexterity of monkeys, slipping across the room on silent feet if the teacher but turned her back for an instant.

The rest of the class adored them and aided and abetted them in all that they undertook. One happy day one twin lost a front tooth. Thought the staff, "At last these disturbing scenes are over! Let the twins but smile or speak and we shall know them apart directly!" Alas for their simple faith! During the morning recess the other twin pulled out her front tooth, explaining that it had been loose for a long time and was uncomfortable.

Was a twin naughty, the other immediately diverted the stream of justice by shouldering all, or most of, the blame.

In their choice of academic subjects when they reached the Upper School they still ran in single harness. For a time the staff hoped to separate them and incidentally to know them apart, by arranging a different table of subjects for each. One twin was brilliant in mathematics and the other was not. The staff saw a rosy vision of one twin isolated in the math room and one in the Latin class. But, like all plans where the twins were concerned, it was brought to naught. For half a term the unmathematical twin labored to keep up with her sister, and at the end of that time the mathematical twin announced her intention of taking Latin instead.

"We shall both be happier," she explained. Nor was she to be swayed by the most seductive temptations of mathematical honors or prizes.

No examination result was strictly fair where the twins were concerned, for no result was that of one twin's personal, unbiased effort. They compared their still run in single harness. For a time the staff hoped to separate them and incidentally to know them apart, by arranging a different table of subjects for each. One twin was brilliant in mathematics and the other was not. The staff saw a rosy vision of one twin isolated in the math room and one in the Latin class. But, like all plans where the twins were concerned, it was brought to naught. For half a term the unmathematical twin labored to keep up with her sister, and at the end of that time the mathematical twin announced her intention of taking Latin instead.

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New Appreciations Through Sketching

"FOR really anyone who can learn to write can learn to draw." My eyes and thought had been roaming around the room, but at that pronouncement they shot to the speaker. Nor did he need to ask for my ears—they were both his as he went on to announce the opening of a sketch class for beginners.

Before the appointed hour I was there, a very shy and astonished adult having been supplied at the door with a drawing board, paper and a stick of charcoal; and I watched delightedly other shy and astonished adults—some older and some not quite so old—each lugging her five-cent paraphernalia, slip into the seats of the lecture hall.

"I never could draw a straight line," confided to me my nearest neighbor; at which all the listeners round nodded, though one radical youngster of 40 interjected, "Who wants straight lines?" Another ventured, "I thought one had to be born with a talent." Again we nodded; while a third opined that our first lesson would probably be to draw a box, for which ordeal she had spent the past three days practicing from an old drawing book.

At that moment our teacher appeared, debonair and unerring, followed by a model who grinned at us reassuringly as who should say, "What a lark!" Larkiness was speedily confirmed by the preliminary talk. We laughed reminiscently over the drawing classes of our school days, when, with teeth gripping lip and with finger and thumb clutching a pencil near its point we drew blocks of vertical and horizontal and diagonal lines, consummating with a cube. None of that here.

First instructions about holding paper and crayon; the model was placed, our teacher rapidly blocked out on his board a profile head and lightly filled it in. The profile of our model was turned to use and we were given five minutes to draw it—big and free and bravely! And the amazing thing was that we could, that we did; again and again and again. I pinched myself to make sure it was I, and I saw others were flushed faces with vestiges of triumphant smiles.

As we rolled up our precious papers to carry home, I turned to my neighbor. She was probably a grandmother, and judging by her face and hands she had been a serious and hard-working woman. Her drawings were, if possible, worse than my own, but her face was rapt. "Thrilling, isn't it?" I asked. "Thrilling, thrilling, why?" putting her hand on her heart—"It grips me!"

Not Mysterious? While some came to the class because they felt a latent talent, most of us were sure we had none, and showed it in our first drawings; but even the slowest of us, freed from the obsession that all was mystery and genius, certainly gets some elementary knowledge of technical methods, of proportion, and practical help in our perplexities.

"My figures sit—how can I make them stand?"—Find the knee first, then draw the leg and foot, then work back to the waist and head. "Head on body?—Do the feet first, then the shoulder line, arms and figure, and the neck last."

"Feet? Set up the family shoes in all positions and practice on them." "If you can't draw the object, perhaps you can draw the back of a ground. Draw the sky and the building will happen. Draw the triangle

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Principal: MISS D. G. HARDY
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you see under the arm and shape arm and body around it. If you can't draw legs on ladies perhaps you can draw limbs on trees. Notice trees. Speculate a bit. Do a tree or a flower from your garden every day.

"If your figure is running, sketch him upright and then cut him off from above. The hair of adventure is more than arms and legs. Contours are fascinating, but not in detail. You are not drawing a map of South America."

"Try drawing your model without watching your hands: great fun. Your muscles soon learn where to stop and where to go on."

"Play the game of five-spot. Make five dots on your paper and draw a figure with those dots as head, feet and hands."

"Be a cubist today. Make two simple sketches of your model in straight lines. No curves, mind."

"Treblecock's self-portrait puts his brush in his left hand. Done reflected in order mirror. If you insist on being right handed do your own portrait in a double reflection."

"A toe in the corner of your composition doesn't ruin it."

"Draw to the music of a victrola. If the piece is in three-fourths time, for instance, your strokes must go in units of three and each one tell."

"Go to the Field Museum and sketch the animals. Notice how the dog, horse and cat walk on their toes. Puss in Boots needs high heels. The bear and elephant walk on their soles as you do."

"The sketch depends on you, just opposite your eye even when you are high in an airplane. Put in your horizon line first, but do not call it that—call it 'ground line'."

"Train your memory to put down figures you have seen on the stage or in the street cars. However, most of our troubles come from memory not seeing."

And often this: "Pin up your sketches whenever you see them. Look at them the morning. No, it won't spoil your whole day. Get this self-criticism and then destroy your sketches. Don't frame them."

Sketching by Lake or in Park
For three years now, whenever I have been in the city on Friday morning, rain or snow, frigid or torrid weather, I have gone to my sketch class. California in February or Vermont in September, however beckoning, cannot compete with the attractions of this class. My country garden in May is the biggest pull of my year, but I am wistful, nevertheless, that when there I cannot join the joyous group sketching by lake or in the parks.

Can I draw? Not so anybody would notice it. I do no "home work," hand in no drawings for criticism; and except for an occasional amused "spirited" or "good life" from the teacher, am left to my own devices.

"Please do not do it that way, do this way," he once ventured. "All right," I murmured; but the next time he came around I was still doing it that way. "Well, do it that way, only do it better."

What do I care for conventional results? I am having the time of my life fumbling with a pencil. As Dr. White said when Abbey tried to teach him to sketch, "My rowboats look like ocean liners or floating peanuts, but either waits me to the water's edge. Everything I do, every way I turn, brings some suggestion for a sketch. Waking in the morning, I look up and wish for a colored pencil long enough to draw

on that big white ceiling. At the theater I make weird lines and dots on the margin of my program, staking the actors. At committee meetings I can draw while following the speeches—draw the unanimated figures around the table. I remember how as a child I used to slip into a room where Carl Schurz had sat to see the exquisite little sketches on his blotting pad. Motoring, I follow free trucks to their branchlets against the sky; and see in the clouds camels and whales that I can actually trace on paper. After a train journey I set down lines and symbols which will recall a winding road or bit of beach and headland, a street scene—all naive, but suggestive to myself and sometimes to others.

I had always been a frequenter of picture galleries, and knew art in a way through the pictures I saw; but not till I had made some myself, rank, of course, and my heart miss a beat at the sudden thrill of it. Now I notice beauties and subtleties and humors of life and nature and art which I had hitherto overlooked. I am a more just appraiser, too, than when in my ignorance "I knew what I liked."

Perhaps now you will drop this little story and try to draw the person sitting across the table from you. Then get him to sketch you, and next week the two of you start a neighborhood sketch class—possibly a grand old sketch class. "You never could draw a straight line!" "You have no talent!" "You are too old!" Oh, but the joy lies ahead of you.

L. E. K.

Summer Teaching of Rural Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

TEACHING rural leaders is a task that a number of universities are undertaking as part of their summer school work. At the University of Wisconsin and Purdue University, rural leadership summer schools are being held this month to train country ministers, teachers, leaders in farm bureau community units, parent-teacher associations, farmers' institutes and other rural organizations.

The purpose of the Wisconsin school, which is typical of the others, is stated in this wise:

"Nine years ago at the request of the rural representatives of several religious bodies of the State, this leadership summer school was undertaken by the College of Agriculture. It is intended primarily for clergy and lay workers in the communities. Its emphasis centers upon those great fundamental social units in rural society, namely farm, home, community and personality."

Similar rural leadership schools are held each summer at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Ohio State University, Columbus, O.; at the State extension service summer conference camp, at Jackson's Mill, West Va., and elsewhere.

SCHOOLS—United States

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300 N. Swall Drive, Beverly Hills
Telephone Oxford 6814
A school for boys and girls from kindergarten to the tenth grade. Entrance Department for Girls. Fall term opens September 17. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Separate Residence for Girls
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Open Air Swimming Pool.
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Opens Sept. 16, closes May 23, 1930
A character building home school in the country. All regular junior high school subjects, plus training and experience in teaching. Boatbuilding, seamanship, and hand work. Outdoor activities, including all winter sports, are offered. For information write to William Beale, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.

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Glendora, Cal.
An Accredited Country Day and Boarding School
Among the foothills near Los Angeles. A first tradition of Highest Standards. Catalogue on Request.
Miss Mills, Principal
Miss Powers, Vice-Principal

For Your Daughter!
OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Standard four-year, full accredited State Institution of higher learning. Member American Association University Women. Member North Central Association, Colleges and Universities. Liberal Arts, Vocational, Fine Arts.
All Free.
No tuition in any department
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The Parent

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

May one of the children, having grown up, tell of some training given her in babyhood for which she will always be grateful to her loving mother? There was no "poor baby" at our house, but many, many times a day the "happy baby" was recognized and talked about. Then, when things seemed to go wrong or little troubles on the horizon, immediately the question presented itself, "Where is the happy baby? Where did she go?"

Mother made a great deal of little things. The park was within walking distance of our home, still a trip to the park was a great event and a subject for conversation until repeated, or a visit to a friend furnished a new topic. Mother would show me a particular rose or flower and would weave around it a beautiful story. We would feed the swans and watch them closely, and Mother would recall their cunning ways many times. I was put to bed because the swans were in bed or the flowers had closed their eyes—"wasn't it a lovely, lovely afternoon?"

This taught me a deep appreciation for the little things in life. Always the lovely and beautiful and pleasant things were topics long dwell on and the unhappy ones put in the background. I remember as a young girl having had an unusually unpleasant experience, and Mother said, "Now you can talk about this all that you want to today, but after today we will never mention it." This gave me an opportunity to get a balance, to see it from a better viewpoint because of Mother's help, and to forget it ever happened.

We were taught to look for the pleasant things in our friends and not to talk about their shortcomings. This training gave me a happy outlook on everyday life; and it can be given to any child—an appreciation for the best of his surroundings.

THE HOME FORUM

Through the Glass

"NOW, if you'll only attend, I'll tell you all my ideas about looking-glass houses. I'm sure it's got to be such beautiful things in it! Let's pretend there's a way of getting through into it, somehow. . . . Let's pretend the glass has got all soft like gauze, so that we can get through. Why, it's turning into a sort of mist now, I declare! It'll be easy enough to get through—she was up on the chimney-piece while she said this, though she hardly knew how she had got there. And certainly the glass was beginning to melt away, just like a bright silvery mist. . . .

Then she began looking about, and noticed that what could be seen from the old room was quite common and uninteresting, but that all the rest was as different as possible. For instance, the pictures on the wall next the fire seemed to be all alive, and the very clock on the chimney-piece. . . .

Perhaps you can remember when the wrinkled old man with long gray locks and broad-brimmed hat arrived mysteriously in your boyhood town, late one afternoon, with a battered cylindrical case under his arm. Perhaps you were sitting on the growing edge of wondering young ones. You gathered about him at the corner of the main square while he solemnly drew forth a folding tripod, and having set it up proceeded slowly to pull out a strange looking tapering tube which he carefully mounted on a somewhat infirm support. Your childish wonder was then increased when he produced the dinky but alluring sign "The Marvels of the Moon for Ten Cents." It was a wonderful moment when you squinted up one eye, probably the wrong one first, and amid the breathless cry of certain inquisitive companions you saw for the first time the marvels of the moon. . . .

By some curious coincidence, it was about the same time that you began to beg for a telescope of your own. And you finally achieved possession of a pocket spyglass in two sections which opened and shut with a sharp click, vastly annoying to both teachers and pupils in your school. Those were proud days when you went about with supercilious ostentation, looking through the little lens up the street and with a knowing gaze into all the neighbors' yards. You saw things which others could not hope to see with unaided vision, unless your condescension extended to them also, sometimes perchance at the modest price of a penny. Which, you carefully explained, was much cheaper than the amount extorted by the old man on the corner. He, after all, had nothing to show you but the moon. . . .

Even without the memory of such an early thrill of important pride, doubtless from your more adult experience you will understand something of the delight of one who has

recently acquired a grown-up spy-glass. If you should be at all skeptical or inclined to dismiss such an event as trivial, I am ready to argue with inexhaustible fervor. I contend that the way of getting through into it, somehow. . . . Let's pretend the glass has got all soft like gauze, so that we can get through. Why, it's turning into a sort of mist now, I declare! It'll be easy enough to get through—she was up on the chimney-piece while she said this, though she hardly knew how she had got there. And certainly the glass was beginning to melt away, just like a bright silvery mist. . . .

Up to the present, I am free to confess, I had secretly envied the many travelers in various parts of the world who carried their open-sesame on a strap over their shoulders. With what easy confidence would they draw forth the instrument of power and, lifting it to their eyes, gaze rapidly at unknown vistas! What new worlds they are always beholding! Not selfishly, I should hasten to add, for the possessor of a magnifying vision is usually eager to pass his instrument around among the unprovided, and share his own horizons with the strangers. But even such generosity is but a fleeting substitute for the command of that power which belongs to the owner of the magic glasses. . . .

So you will understand the importance of the momentous decision when I arrived at last at the determination to make this power my own. The time for the selection of my special instrument had come. And this was an exciting problem. Of course I must have the best which could be secured—within the sordid limits which may be inferred! With an important air I set out to make the rounds of the available shops; with many a knowing frown I inspected most of the optical resources of the town. But among the many alluring displays my perplexities only increased. Here were unwieldy field glasses with large areas of vision; here the light-modish and official looking binoculars, just the thing for the captain of a great ship on the bridge or the naturalist in the discovery of some weighty secret of a mountain forest. Then it was not until I reached the shop of a certain old man, who seemed to have a special knowledge of the practical elements of size and weight, but the opportunity to test the respective miracles which they could work. At last, however, after many labors to test conducted with a highly professional air at shop doors and from back windows commanding open vistas, the great choice was made. And I emerged triumphant from my quest with a shiny brown leather case. After many years of longing, vision was mine. I had become a life member of the select Society of the Owners of Binoculars. . . .

Now for new horizons! How fortunate that I was now equipped with my own magic eyes which I held, I turn to the solid cloud which does not change or pass. Only a dark point blurs the light of yonder sky miles away; to the unaided eye it reveals no color and scarcely a contour at all. Then I lift my new eyes. The dark mass is a green ridge on which I can see the manifold different shades, the pines and the oaks sloping down to a broad sandy beach broken here and there by the bowlders which I can even count. From the chimney, most hidden in the trees rises a wisp of smoke. . . .

Just beyond I discover for the first time that the two dim spots in the open sea are what I have imagined as the Isles of Heart's Desire, now transformed into something new and strange. A tiny flicker of light became a gleaming sail. A black smudge at the edge of the sky loomed up slowly as a shadowy schooner under full canvas that vanished forever even as I strained my vision. . . . But as the ships slip on beyond the reach even of the magic eyes which I hold, I turn to the solid cloud which does not change or pass. Only a dark point blurs the light of yonder sky miles away; to the unaided eye it reveals no color and scarcely a contour at all. Then I lift my new eyes. The dark mass is a green ridge on which I can see the manifold different shades, the pines and the oaks sloping down to a broad sandy beach broken here and there by the bowlders which I can even count. From the chimney, most hidden in the trees rises a wisp of smoke. . . .

One fresh revelation followed another. But who would look only into the haze when so many wonders lie just beyond the horizon? Instead of a world of water stretching away to the sky, I broke only by a flock of sail and a blurring of the horizon, there, I have bright vistas of ships and trees and sands and rocks in all of their complete allurement. All because I have achieved another pair of eyes. . . .

Is it not strange that their simple power has played so small a role in literature, scarcely more than a casual allusion to the marine glass in stories of the sea? Should not the poets in particular have ardently sought to enlarge and clarify their own vision with these other penetrating eyes? There cannot be anything prosaic, surely, in seeing more clearly and more vividly. Is it not the glory of the poets to bring the invisible or the dimly seen in pictured image before us? Only by them, it would seem to me, could be described the astonishing transformation of my own vistas from the shore as wrought by the new lenses I brought to it for the first time. I offer them this suggestion with respectful eagerness. If there should be a poet who has never magnified his vision by this means, I urge him to give the magic lens a fair trial. I can assure him that I should be honored to lend him my own binoculars. . . .

No less earnestly do I commend this same widening and sharpening of horizons to any who may not have discovered the miracle for themselves. Probably for most this is the special time of the whole year when we have the largest opportunities for such vision, when the mountains or the sea or even the quiet countryside invite us to explore their endless beauty to the full. For one am now resolved never to go a-journeyping for any distance unaccompanied by the power to command more completely the distant scene. P. K.



A Courtyard in Spain. From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay.

George W. Cable at Home

Like his own Caré of Canerono, in "Bonadventure," he was essentially "a man of the domestic sympathies." "Home is such a harbor!"—such a harbor! he once wrote, when traveling in the Far West on a reading-tour. Even in his busiest working-hours he was not inaccessible to his family; though the rule was that he should not be disturbed unless it was necessary. He always took pleasure in telling one of his daughters that, as a very small girl, she had "helped him write 'Dr. Sevier'" by sitting on his knee for hours at a time while he was at work. Nothing made him happier than to gather his friends and neighbors into his home for an evening of pleasant talk and perhaps of reading and singing. I can see him now, as I often used to see him, bending over his desk in the small circle of his clear tenor voice, singing in the soft African-Creole patois, or perhaps an English or Scotch folk-song, or something remembered from the days of his youth. And when by good chance there was a singer in the small circle around him, his pleasure was heightened, in sharing the programme or in exchanging songs. . . .

"Grosspapa" occasionally called them "Kaiserblume," though he disliked that autocratic adjective with unusual fervor. "Kornblume" was his usual title for his pet flower. He was exceedingly tender when he poured the dripping silver stream of water from his sprinkling can over their long bed in his garden. His garden possessed a large assortment of humble and beautiful flowers. The roses were elegant ladies tripping about in pastel shades of pale yellows, rich pinks, ruby reds, and even delicate sunburst shades and lustrous whites. Somehow they and the bachelor buttons, the pinks, the white and gold daisies, the little stepdaughters called pansies, and the gloriously slender calendula and cosmos, a bit disdainful on their tall stalks, did not inspire any such tender sentiment to "Grosspapa" as did the cornflowers. . . .

It was Oshatz, Saxony, in 1848. A world of gilt spread to the horizon, lighting up the dusty roads with a flooding radiance. This made the wheat, oat, and barley fields a dazzling landscape of growth, reflecting too generously the golden glare, his eyes from the intense glare and heat he spied the fragile loveliness of the cornflowers peeping through the mazy windings of the fields. Everywhere their tiny blobs of color spread through the grain fields; everywhere he bent down and plucked a handful, sniffed their spicy fragrance, and bent his tousled head over his small bouquet. . . .

Unto a heavenly course decreed, Star of the darkness take no heed. Roll onward through this time and range! Its woe to thee be far and strange! To utmost worlds thy light secure: No play shall thy soul endure! But one command is thine: be pure! FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE, Trans. by LUDWIG LEWISOWSKI, in "Modern German Poetry."

THE etchings of Lionel Lindsay are of interest both to the critic, who demands technical excellence, and to the collector and art lover who requires, as well, a composition decorative or pictorial. An Australian by birth, spending the greater part of his career in Sydney, Mr. Lindsay has long been regarded as one of the foremost of her etchers. He is a most prolific producer of etchings, which have a ready demand and soon go out of print. His unerring technique and his choice of subject prove particularly appealing. It is curious that there should be just one country apart from Australia with such compelling attraction for this artist that he has done many etchings and water colors of it on two separate visits. And this country is Spain, which would be but little known in Australia were it not for Lionel Lindsay. Now Australians know it for a country very akin to parts of their own, so far as climatic conditions are concerned. There the resemblance ceases, as in Europe, architecture and customs the two countries are poles asunder. It is easy to see that the country and people have a fascination for Mr. Lindsay, as he has captured so unmistakably the sense of the place. He has made us feel the heat of the blazing sunshine, so cleverly is it rendered by the contrasting shadows. The interesting grouping of the other details of the picture present a pleasing composition and mark the accomplished artist. . . .

Cornflowers

Most of these were a deep blue, a welcome relief to the blinding yellow. Wreaths of sea blue, tiny wreaths of the blue of the sea he had never seen and had always wished to, wreaths of blue that seemed frail, yet pliable and strong as other plants of the same fields. Fritz looked about, stretching his small arms to the far horizon in a gesture of farewell; a small careworn, stiff and pinched out-dilly, but beauty-loving and tender within. . . .

The oxen munching steadily, stolidly under their gray wooden yoke, switched their dual tails and placidly rolled their large eyes. The farm cart was ready, Fritz and his father climbed in, the latter quietly carrying Fritz's battered portmanteau. Clashed in Fritz's small hand was that nosegay of flowers, their blue a match for his brimming eyes, his last link with Oshatz, his farm home. . . .

The wheels and the harness of the creaked. The cart began its queasy journey through the dust and ruts of the farm road. "Aufwiederschen, Mutterchen," cried Fritz to his mother. "Aufwiederschen, old fields and your radiant cornflowers, you trail yet stalwart blooms of the Saxon grain fields!" . . .

Star Morals

Unto a heavenly course decreed, Star of the darkness take no heed. Roll onward through this time and range! Its woe to thee be far and strange! To utmost worlds thy light secure: No play shall thy soul endure! But one command is thine: be pure! FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE, Trans. by LUDWIG LEWISOWSKI, in "Modern German Poetry."

L'Intégrité spirituelle acquise dans la Jeunesse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page.

ON RAPPORTE de nombreux cas d'enfants appelés à occuper des postes de confiance et de responsabilité, et souvent ils se sont élevés à la hauteur de la situation de façon à étonner leurs aînés. Tel fut, assurément, le cas de deux jeunes rois de Juda, Joas et Josias, lesquels avaient l'un sept et l'autre huit ans lorsqu'ils commencèrent à régner, ainsi que le rapportent les chapitres vingt-quatrième et trente-quatrième de II Chroniques. De chacun de ces jeunes gens, le chroniqueur remarque: "Il fit ce qui est bien aux yeux de l'Éternel." Quant à Josias, on ajoute qu'il ne s'écarta "ni à droite ni à gauche" de ce sentier de rectitude. Nous ne sommes point surpris, après une telle déclaration, de lire qu'avant régné huit ans, "il commença à rechercher le Dieu de David, son père," et que plus tard, son courage et sa force de caractère s'étaient suffisamment développés pour lui permettre de honorer l'idolâtrie du sein de son peuple. . . .

Il est probable que ce jeune homme avait été, dans sa tendre enfance, instruit avec sagesse et amour. Combien il importe que la première éducation d'un enfant soit correcte, surtout en ce qui concerne les questions religieuses; qu'elle soit libre de superstition et de crainte! On ne peut s'empêcher d'admirer la manière franche et honnête dont Marc-Aurèle reconnaît sa dette envers ceux qui l'avaient élevé dans ses premières années. "De mon grand-père Verus," écrit-il, "(j'apprends) une saine morale et le gouvernement de mon caractère. . . . De mon gouverneur. . . à avoir des besoins et à travailler de mes propres mains." Ensuite il reconnaît la dette la plus grande de toutes: "De ma mère, la piété. . . et l'abstinence, non seulement à l'égard des mauvaises actions, mais encore des mauvaises pensées." . . .

La Science Chrétienne enseigne aujourd'hui aux enfants, dans le monde entier, à s'abstenir non seulement des mauvaises actions, mais encore des mauvaises pensées. Elle inculque la grande valeur du penser juste, et l'effet inévitable que cela doit avoir sur l'expérience humaine. La pensée de l'enfant entre si facilement dans le royaume des cieux, comme Christ-Jésus l'indiqua, qu'il saisit facilement les vérités fondamentales de la Science Chrétienne, savoir, que Dieu est Amour, et qu'il est le seul pouvoir. Une perception de ces vérités a permis aux enfants, non seulement de se guérir eux-mêmes, mais d'aider à leurs aînés. C'est chose naturelle et normale pour l'enfant qui a appris que Dieu, l'Amour divin, est omniprésent et omnipotent, de se tourner vers l'Amour en cas de détresse; et, sûrement, il en sera de même à l'avenir. . . .

Bien qu'une compréhension de la Science Chrétienne ait une grande valeur pour l'enfant, c'est peut-être lorsqu'il atteint l'âge plus impressionnable de l'adolescence, l'âge auquel le jeune roi Josias "commença à rechercher le Dieu de David, son père," que cette compréhension lui rend le plus service. Il a déjà appris, dans une certaine mesure, la vérité qu'exprime l'inscription taillée dans la pierre sur un certain palais de justice de la Nouvelle-Angleterre: "L'obéissance à la loi, c'est la liberté." Cette compréhension l'empêche de confondre la liberté et la licence. Que de fois des jeunes gens, comme aussi des adultes, ont des idées fausses sur la liberté, et sont en conséquence victimes de leur ignorance. . . .

That afternoon A labored childish scrawl lay on her desk: "Dear Teacher when you pat my hand I think American Lady she can love and so Alredly now I love the blue eye Lady That soon will be at home for my new mamma. She is American to and she will pat My hand like you I think. I sine my name In ink José Pablo García your friend."

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Spiritual Integrity Gained in Youth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are on record many instances in which children have been called upon to assume positions of trust and responsibility, and often they have measured up to the demands of the moment in a way which has astonished their elders. Such, surely, were the instances of two youthful kings of Judah, Joash and Josiah, who, as recorded in the twenty-fourth and thirty-fourth chapters of II Chronicles, were but seven and eight years old respectively when they began to reign. The comment of the chronicler upon each of these lads is that he "did that which was right in the sight of the Lord." Of Josiah it is added that he swerved from this path of rectitude "neither to the right hand, nor to the left." We are not surprised to read, after such a statement, that when he had reigned eight years "he began to seek after the God of David his father," and that later he had developed sufficient courage and strength of character to banish idolatry from among his people. . . .

It is probable that such a youth had wise and loving instruction in his earlier childhood. How important it is that the early education of a child, especially with regard to religious questions, should be correct; that it should be free from superstition and fear! One cannot help admiring the frank and honest way in which Marcus Aurelius confesses his debt to those who had the training of his early childhood. "From my grandfather, Verus," he writes, "(I learned) good morals and the government of my temper. . . . From my governor. . . to want little and to work with my own hands." And then he acknowledges the greatest debt of all: "From my mother, piety. . . and abstinence, not only from evil deeds, but even from evil thoughts." . . .

Christian Science is teaching children today the world over to abstain "not only from evil deeds, but even from evil thoughts." It is inculcating the great value of right thinking, and the inevitable effect which this must have upon human experience. The child-thought so readily enters the kingdom of heaven, as Christ Jesus indicated, that it easily grasps the fundamental truths of Christian Science, namely, that God is Love, and that He is the only power. An apprehension of these truths has enabled children not alone to heal themselves, but to help their elders. The natural and normal thing for the child who has learned that God, divine Love, is omnipresent and omnipotent is to turn to Love when in need; and, surely, according to their faith they are blessed. . . .

Trees in a London Haze

Oh! the trees do speak some poetry to me, I assure you, and if I had only an articulate tongue to express what they make me feel I might possibly write some poetry—but you need not be frightened, it never will appear. There is such grace and beauty in every twig of a tree, somehow, when nature has its own way with it, that it always did and always will awake emotion in me—there is such artistry—such perfectly charming lines which the great trunk seems to be busy with all the time, and so it sings a song of praise like every creation of the Almighty. And I am watching for the buds and the breaking and all that wondrous soft green which first creeps over the tree before the foliage red in breaks—the beautiful olive green, which comes about the trunk and every part of the tree. I do not wonder at Ruskin going into ecstasies and using such wonderful words to express what he felt about this growth. Some of the most ponderous trees like the oak, even when fully grown, have still this delicacy and tracery in the smaller branches. It looks as if everything in nature was striving after beauty, and not only beauty, but tenderness, softness and gentleness. . . .

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nipotent is to turn to Love when in need; and, surely, according to their faith they are blessed. . . . Although an understanding of Christian Science means much to the child, it is perhaps when he reaches the more impressionable age of early youth, the age at which the young king Josiah "began to seek after the God of David his father," that this understanding serves him best. He has already learned, in some degree, the truth which is expressed in an inscription in the stone above a certain New England courthouse, "Obedience to law is liberty." And this understanding saves him from confounding liberty with license. How frequently young people, as well as some of their elders, do something which they do not enjoy, merely from fear of being laughed at by their fellows! Many an unideal habit has had its inception in fear of ridicule. The youth who has learned something of Christian Science, however, is not easily awayed by this suggestion; for through this teaching are developed steadfastness, moral courage, and adherence to right, which are not readily shaken. Furthermore, each youth thus instructed knows that he is not alone in this courageous stand for righteousness; that he is but one of a vast army of young people who are learning to know God as divine Principle. The steady effect of such knowledge is incalculable. Instinctively, from his first touch with Christian Science, he feels a sheltering and stabilizing influence, which he may have missed in his home, and to which the innate good in him immediately responds. . . .

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was from earliest childhood instructed by a mother of unusual spiritual discernment; and this influence enabled her to do "that which was right in the sight of the Lord" and to turn therefrom "neither to the right hand, nor to the left." This early instruction prepared her for the supreme revelation, which came to her later on, of the ailment of God and of the present availability of His law to heal sickness as well as sin. Realizing the readiness with which the youthful thought apprehends the things of the Spirit, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 236 of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: "While age is halting between two opinions or battling with false beliefs, youth makes easy and rapid strides towards Truth." What cause for rejoicing it is, therefore, that through Christian Science thousands of young people are becoming grounded in spiritual integrity, as was the young king Josiah; and what hope for the world lies in this fact! . . .

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Women of the American Colonies in Odd Occupations

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

WOMEN of today have entered fields of business which were frequently quoted to show the relatively small number of occupations which are still closed to women. It is the more surprising, therefore, to find that colonial women carried on businesses which even today would be considered as far better suited to masculine than to feminine endeavor.

A survey of Boston and Philadelphia newspapers of 1750-60 and thereabouts shows that Misses Gail in Philadelphia and Sarah Goodwin in Boston did chair caning. Mary Emerson sold furniture, both new and secondhand, did joiner's work, and silvered mirrors. Sarah Lancaster was a "sive-weaver" and Hannah Beales carried on a tanner's business of netmaking and advertised that she could "supply any person with horse-nets, pigeon-nets, minny nets, casting nets, billiard table pockets, and nets of every sort."

Ann Page carried on a tanner's business, in which her husband had been engaged, and there is no evidence that she considered retrenching or eliminating any part of the business, when it fell to her care, for she advertised that she will carry on "in all its branches, viz., for carpenters, joiners, chairmakers, etc., moulds for wagon, cart and chaise-boxes, and bench screws. Also iron turning for the West Indies, and mill spindles. N. B. Spinning wheels are also made, mended, and sold at reasonable rates." Miss Page must have had her hands full in attending to a business of such size and variety, and from what is known of other colonial business women, one would not need to be surprised if this enterprising turner herself assisted in making "mill-spindles," spinning-wheels, or even "moulds for wagon, cart and chaise-boxes."

Elizabeth Franklin, sister-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, was a tallow-chandler. Her husband and tallow-chandler. Her husband

band had been engaged in the manufacture of "Crown Soap" which, to judge from Miss Elizabeth's advertisements, must have been a very superior sort of soap. When she took over the business, in 1756, she inserted an advertisement in the Boston Evening Post. She first cautioned the public not to be hoodwinked by inferior substitutes of Crown Soap in other words, not to be put off with any colonial version of "just as good." The business of making "the true sort of Crown Soap," she tells her readers, "is now carried on by Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin at the Post Office, Boston, where they may depend upon being supplied with that which is good, and Hard Soap, Wax and Tallow Candles by wholesale and retail for Families or shipping."

Advertisements in the early papers disclose other surprising businesses carried on by women. Margaret Paschall carried on a business as cutter, Elizabeth Russell, coachmaker, Sarah Jewell, ropemaker, while Mary Salmon of Boston informs the public that she "continues to carry on the business of horse-shoeing, as heretofore, where all gentlemen may have their Horses shod in the best manner as also all sorts of Blacksmith's work done with Fidelity and Dispatch."

One feels that even these energetic women could hardly have done more than supervise and direct such businesses, and yet Mary Cowley, of Philadelphia, advertises in 1741: "I am to give notice that Mary Cowley on Society Hill does still continue with the assistance of her own Family to carry on the Business of Buckskin Dressing, she being of ability to secure the Owners what they shall think fit to entrust her withal."

"Society Hill" seems a somewhat peculiar place in which to carry on such a business as "Buckskin Dressing," but then "Buckskin Dressing" seems a somewhat peculiar occupation for a woman, even with the assistance and backing given her by her own family. Her quiet "society" being of ability to secure the Owners what they shall think fit to entrust her withal" is reassuring, and one feels certain that the enterprise "on Society Hill" prospered.

A Surgeon Specialist
Still another unusual business was that carried on by Elizabeth Phillips of Philadelphia, who, in 1770, advertised that she continued "to cure and put up sturgeon in the best manner, different to any that has been put up in these parts, and given general satisfaction to those who have bought, either for exportation or for home consumption. The said Elizabeth Phillips is obliged to all persons who have hitherto favored her with their Custom, and hopes the Fishery may continue with encouragement."

Soapmakers, netmakers, ropemakers, coachmakers, chair-makers, fish-packers, cutlers, chandlers, joiners, tanners, turners, horseshoers! Surely the women of colonial times showed ability and courage and versatility in their business enterprises.

(A second article on Women of the American Colonies will be published next Tuesday.)

The Club Hotel, a New Type of Residence

WHAT may properly be designated as "club hotels" in New York City are delightfully solving the housing problem of many a woman in search of congenial surroundings whether for a week or a year. These luxurious establishments combine, to an almost incredible degree, the advantages of a club and a hotel, without the disadvantages of either. It is for this reason that they endear themselves to the woman who appreciates the elegance of service in a well-appointed hotel plus the intangible club atmosphere.

The most recently opened establishment of this kind and one which is, in fact, a veritable clubhouse, though open to nonmembers if self-supporting, is the magnificent 27-story building of the American Woman's Association on West Fifty-seventh Street. The bedrooms occupy the floors from the fourth to the twenty-fourth and are over 1000 in number. Each has a bath and some are in suites of two. The rentals range from \$10 to \$25 a week, with a special tariff for transient guests.

Among the unusual features of this comprehensive establishment is a series of rooms open to nonmembers, where a woman can refresh herself after a day of business or shopping, have a bath or shower, and dress at her leisure for an evening engagement. Other novel features are five roof gardens, one 25 stories above the street, two on the twenty-fourth floor and two on the fifteenth, each with its pergola. There are three restaurants, spacious lounges and many smaller rooms for individual entertaining, as well as a large library equipped with 5000 books. The swimming pool is one of the largest in New York, the gymnasium extends the height of two stories and offers private and class instruction in various sports. Miss Anne Morgan is president of the association and Miss Harriet H. Sheppard is resident manager, in charge of rentals and leases.

Next in point of newness is the Barbizon residence club for women on East Sixty-third Street. This is a much smaller establishment with its 720 bedrooms and almost as many baths. The majority of these are single rooms renting from \$14 to \$22 a week. Several clubs make this hotel their headquarters, notably the Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and Cornell Women's Club, members of these clubs having the advantage of a reduction in room rentals. Contained within its 24 stories are all the luxuries of modern living, including a large solarium and roof garden, two restaurants, Turkish baths, gymnasium, concert hall, pipe organ and a beautiful lounge just back of the main foyer. This lounge is copied from West Dean Park, Sussex, England, with characteristic beamed ceiling and casement windows of leaded glass set with armorial seals and coats of arms.

Another of the Club Hotels is the Panhellenic on East Forty-third Street, its 26 stories overlooking the East River. Readers of this page have already been told of this enterprise. While designed originally for college and sorority women, for club headquarters and residence, it is expected that it will be possible to extend hospitality to women who do not so qualify, though college women will have the preference. There are 350 bedrooms, almost all with private bath. An especially attractive feature is the lofty solarium which crowns a series of encircling terrace gardens and balconies, made possible by the set-backs on many floors. The first two floors of the building are occupied by the luxurious lounge, reception room, restaurant and ballroom.

Still another East Side Club Hotel for women is the Allerton House at the corner of East Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. This has six years of success to its credit and has accommodations for approximately 450 women, the rooms being many of them "singles" and arranged on a club corridor equipped with lavatories, tubs, showers and every appointment for the guests' comfort. The rooms range in price from \$12.50 and \$14 up to a proportionate cost for more elaborate accommodations, with private bath, private terrace garden and other luxuries for which many women are able and glad to pay.

There are two college clubs housed at the Allerton House, the Barnard, and special rooms are reserved for these club members, in addition to the official headquarters of the clubs.

Further downtown, in the old aristocratic Gramercy Park section, is a recently opened hostelry for women offering every possible inducement in the way of location, equipment and service, plus free entrance into the only locked park in the city. Guests appreciate this unique garden spot and it is one of the important advantages of this delightful establishment, whose roof garden and terraced balconies were architecturally planned as suitable for its unusual environment.

There are many other smaller establishments of the club-hotel type especially designed for women tenants, but the ones described are outstanding for the luxury and completeness of living accommodations offered at a moderate price and with no restrictions as to period of occupancy.

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One Has Regarded With a Sort of Sentimental Awe the Old-Fashioned Linen Closet of the Meticulous Housekeeper of Another Generation. But Again the Present Era Surpasses the Past. The Perfect Appointment of This Storeroom for Linen Exceeds in Beauty and Convenience the Laverie-Perfume Shelves of the Long-Ago.

Closet Appointments de Luxe

THE lowly household closet is not a romantic object to most women. But to Mrs. George Herzog, who has been a closet designer for 20 years, closets have proved sufficiently interesting to inspire a career.

"What made you choose such an

but I got hold of somebody who did. He planned the closet while I watched and learned. I never forgot that first lesson."

Two Requisites
"What are your duties now, 20 years after that first lesson?"

"A great deal of my work," replied Mrs. Herzog, "is done in new houses. I visit the house of my client with my foreman of carpenters. I tell him the way the space reserved for closets should be divided up. So much room is left for hanging space; so much for cupboards; for innovative drawers; for tipped shoe shelves."

"The closet, once built and painted, has satisfied the first requisite of successful closet-making — usefulness. To satisfy the second, it must be made attractive and lovely. This is accomplished through decorations. I put silk covers on the shelves and tack gaily colored borders on the edges. Silk hangers are placed in the closets rods. Decorated hat novelties. This business continued for two years."

"Then one day a client of mine asked me to plan a closet for her. At this time, I knew nothing about stands and ribbon shoe trees that vie with the rainbow for colors new and old in the cupboards. All these novelties which are used to make the closet beautiful are made by my staff of 24 sewers."

Education and Breeding
Mrs. Herzog's clients are able to obtain a clear idea of how their closets will look when completed by examining the miniature closets that

line Mrs. Herzog's shop. Although these tiny closets seem to have just flown from Toyland, they are perfect copies in every detail of their grown-up brother and sister closets.

Despite the fact that she learned her profession through actual experience, Mrs. Herzog believes that the young woman entering the field today would do well to have a college degree behind her. Courses in interior decoration, architecture, textiles, and furniture would be most helpful. The girl who can attend schools abroad will start off with a great advantage, since she thus gains a knowledge of the art of several nations.

"Yet the training of environment is as important as school training," Mrs. Herzog continued. "In most cases, it is necessary to have lived among families of taste to be able to know what they want. The average client in the decoration field ranks high socially. The decorator must know how to approach her client. She must be sophisticated—in the best sense of the word. To get flustered over a consultation with a client just because the lady wears a title, is fatal."

"The girl, starting out in the field under present conditions, must understand that she has to fight most production. From her little shop must come work of such genuine artistic value that people will prefer her hand-decorated articles to the chaper out of the factories."

Mrs. Herzog is the inventor of several useful household devices. Among these is a wash hamper with a drop front. She has also invented something she calls a valet stand. This is a rack on which are kept the various units of a man's outfit. On the top of the rack is a hanger for a coat. A bit lower is a bar for the trousers; then a peg for the ties. Finally, there are a shirt shelf and a shoe shelf below.

"In the revolutionary changes that are taking place in China," Mrs. Herzog continued, "feminism is a factor possessing immeasurable possibilities. By reason of tradition and long usage there has been a wide difference between the social status of man and woman, a difference which is due chiefly to the inequality of education; but the national government now advocates equality in education, and the younger generation is taking as a matter of course the new position achieved by women. Women may now hold property in their own right and enter into contracts."

"A great many women cannot read," she stated, "but the progressive women are interested both in social conditions and the practical problems of the home. We have in China the Ladies' Magazine, similar to the women's periodicals in America, which is very popular with women readers. It publishes articles about the political problems of China, and about international problems, and about women holding office, and about those who are otherwise prominent, as well as information and

advice dealing with all departments of the home."

In a recent survey made in Peking, which is one of the centers of Chinese culture, to learn which were the 20 most popular books, the Bible was named as one of those most read and studied, Mrs. Hung explained.

China, too, has great stores of literature that have come down the centuries, and which have shaped the thought and culture, despite the Western influences which are seeping into the new China. Numbers of European classics have been translated into the Chinese language and are widely read. Shakespeare, for instance, is quite as familiar to college students of China as he is to English- and German-speaking students in every land. The writings of Scott, and the Chinese a fascinating period of courageous men and charming women. Dickens' odd characters are vivid even in the Oriental Republic. Tolstoy's works and those by other European masters may be had in translation, beside many books on scientific and social questions.

"Then we have a few contemporary Chinese novels," explained Mrs. Hung. "One of these, 'Such a Family,' is written very much in the style of a Western novel and is now in its fifth year of publication. These stories either criticize the present life of China or challenge the new methods it has

adopted. The trend in our modern literature is realistic as opposed to romanticism, and its pages discuss freely the things formerly wrapped in mysticism and beautiful allegories. 'Other books deal with the revolt of youth, a subject that is agitating all countries, and there is also introduced into the nation's reading a certain amount of matter treating of internationalism, due to the large quantity of translations and the more intimate contact with the West. In our most thoughtful literature we do not find antagonism to the West. Added to this huge mass of material we have works of the great Chinese geniuses of the past, classical literature in essays and novels that are perhaps as popular now as at any time. China has many legends and myths which are woven into its writings, and much poetry. 'Moonlight' is a poem that is sung and recited and loved by millions of Chinese. It was written in the year 1636."

J. S. J.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

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welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

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A dark red sauce means vine-ripened Cape Cod Cranberries

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A quiet, charming, homelike hotel for permanent or transient guests. Furnished apartments from one to four rooms, bath and reception hall, now being leased for the coming winter season or for the year. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates. Within easy walking distance of Christian Science Church. C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

ENGLISH SCHOOL COUNCIL STUDIES AMERICAN PLAN

Parent-Teacher Work and Child Study in U. S. Interest British Groups

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—How the United States has worked for 40 years to bring the home and school together was told to about 40 organizations at a conference of the Home and School Council here recently. The conference was to decide how far the same plans might be adopted in England.

The council is but just beginning in England, and the appeal to America to "come over and help us" brought experts in child study and parent education eager to give of their rich experience. The only factor they appear not to have tackled successfully so far is the father, and a research in which 200 fathers are co-operating is in progress to discover how to educate him.

Fathers' Co-operation Needed
Mrs. S. M. Greenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, said that efforts had been made to get the fathers into the same study groups as the mothers, but they were not successful. "We have recently come to admit, however, that the discussions for the fathers must be different from those for the mothers. The changed conditions in which we live make it so. The mother is with the child continuously, but the father may not see him from 7:30 a. m. one day until the same time next morning."

"Parents are attaining a new dignity. The educators and the magistrates, the clergy, and the lawmakers are discovering that parents do, after all, count. The home remains the only constant and continuous responsible agency that cares for the child, that sees him in all his moods and struggles, in every stage of development."

Parents Recognize Need
That parents are realizing this need was made evident by Mrs. A. H. Heavey, president, International Federation of Home and School, who said that nearly 1,500,000 persons are working with this association. "It is not a movement of organizations, but of individuals," said Mrs. Heavey. "We go to the specialists and get them to make a program, and we see that it gets to the people. We think it is best to get one nationally approved idea accepted and understood locally. Sometimes we bring together 150 to 200 parents in a school who are not willing to study, but they will listen in a social gathering."

The growth of the child study movement was declared to be limited to the spirit with which trained leaders can be prepared to carry on the work, and that the best leaders are evolved out of study groups.

Nursery Schools Expand
Miss Edna White, National Council of Parental Education in the United States, spoke of the co-operation of secondary schools and colleges with regard to child training. An attempt is being made in various states to hold nursery schools in the colleges, she said, and there are in America 10 centers of research for children and parents. The National Council acts as a kind of clearing house for about 40 bodies dealing with parental education.

An English teacher asked if there were not a risk of the child being regarded as an experiment, but Dr. White replied that the children are protected.

An English social worker brought before the conference the need of a home and school council for the boy and girl leaving school, when the good work of the school is in danger of being lost through unemployment.

DANES AND SWEDS STUDYING TUNNEL

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The long-discussed tunnel project between Denmark and Sweden is now nearer than ever to realization. A half-official commission is now in England to make a close study of different English channel tunnel projects and the technical problems, which are of precisely the same sort which confront the Øresund tunnel scheme.

According to one of the members of this commission, in a short time the detailed proposition for a six-mile railroad tunnel under the Straits of Øresund will be laid before both the Danish and the Swedish Governments.

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For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 350 rooms. Appealing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, \$2.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Revolt Against the Hawley Bill

ACCORDING to an article by Mark Sullivan in the New York Herald Tribune, there is a certain cessation in Washington talk about reducing the rates in the Hawley Tariff Bill, and indeed there is expectation that these rates may be actually raised. The writer asserts that at the time the character of the bill was first made public there was a marked protest, while the press of the country "was largely either critical of the bill or indifferent about it, or tepid in its support." He declares that at the time fifty 80 per cent of the press comment was adverse. This situation, he thinks, has been changed, and he discerns "a new and vigorous support of the tariff by newspapers in the industrial sections of the country."

Just what newspapers these can be is not clear. As recently as July 19 The Christian Science Monitor polled a great number of newspapers throughout the country on the subject of the tariff with the result of eliciting an overwhelming expression of antagonism to the Hawley bill, and the rates proposed therein. All parts of the United States were included in this expression of opinion. But the sentiment in the so-called industrial sections was no less hostile than that in the agricultural portions of the country. Seventeen newspapers, every one of them of high standing and influence in industrial sections, condemned the bill in toto, while five more in such manufacturing centers as Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit, expressed unalterable opposition to many of its schedules. The chorus of repudiation of the measure was so nearly unanimous as certainly to surprise this newspaper, and probably to greatly hearten those whose views were in accord with the majority expression.

It is quite incredible that there should have been any material change in the attitude of the press since that symposium was published. Mr. Sullivan seems to think that because the wicked Democrats through their publicity office in Washington began to harp upon the Republican opposition to the measure, a feeling of party loyalty, or perhaps of party hostility to the enemy, has led Republican newspapers to take a less critical view of the measure. But he quotes only one paper on the subject, and that a paper published in a comparatively small city in New York State.

Washington, though the political center of the United States, is notoriously a poor point from which to judge the sentiment of the country as a whole. If there is anything that must be clear to unprejudiced and nonpartisan observers, it is that the people are thoroughly discontented with the tariff bill so far as it has been completed and given publication. The farmers find in it scarcely a shred of that relief which they anticipated. The great industrial organizations, which more and more are depending upon export trade for the maintenance of the mass production which has made them prosperous, are apprehensive that foreign markets are to be closed to them in retaliation for the protective system of which they no longer stand in need. And even among the favored industries complaint arises that the inevitable system of log rolling and interchange of tariff favors endangers even those who ostensibly are to be the beneficiaries of the measure.

No tariff bill was ever universally popular. Always the formulation of one is looked upon as a very hazardous experiment for a new administration. But veterans in politics and in industries can hardly recall any bill which during its formative period encountered such widespread condemnation as has fallen to the lot of this one. Nor is it possible when the survey is made from an entirely impartial viewpoint to discern any indication of the lessening of this storm of criticism.

Grand Opera in England

PULLING down of Covent Garden Opera House, which seems inevitable at the end of three years' time, will be bitterly regretted by lovers of opera throughout the world. It is true that the social glory which used to envelop the production of opera at Covent Garden has disappeared. But Covent Garden is known all the world over as the home of grand opera in England; it is associated with a long roll of famous singers of whom Adelina Patti and Nellie Melba were only the most distinguished; in 1743 it was the scene of the first British performance of Handel's "Messiah"; and its passing will leave an almost irreparable gap in the operatic life of the country.

It may be doubted whether grand opera has ever established itself in England with real success. Dr. Johnson, speaking not for himself alone, dismissed it as "an exotic and irrational entertainment." The Italian opera had a few years of such amazing popularity at the beginning of the eighteenth century that it was believed that it would destroy the drama, but this was probably due to the fact that the drama at the time was in a very languishing condition. People seem to have attended the opera not so much out of love of music, as from desire to take advantage of the opportunity of exploiting their social rivalry by cheering competing singers.

At the same time there are several factors in the present situation which English opera

enthusiasts can regard with satisfaction. One of these is the renewed interest which the universities are taking in opera, as revealed in the recent Oxford productions of Monteverde. But by far the most encouraging is the success of Sir Thomas Beecham in enrolling 40,000 members in his Opera League. If this number could be increased to 100,000 the future of opera in Great Britain would be assured. There is a possibility that this desirable event may come to pass, for the northern tour which many members of the Covent Garden Company are to undertake during the autumn will no doubt encourage large numbers of people to pay the 10s. subscription needed for enrollment in the Opera League.

Canada Tapping Its Water Power

IF BRITISH COLUMBIA puts into effect the project of spending several years and a considerable sum of money over a survey of its water power possibilities, it will have taken a notable step in the process that is changing Canada from a loose-linked group of provincial centers to a great industrial unit.

Canada, with more acres than the United States and a population that could almost be packed into New York City, has, like its sister to the south, been driven because of its size to attach overwhelming importance to its economic conditions. Boldly thrusting line after line of railway athwart its vast expanse, it laid the foundation for the growing and marketing of its wheat. But the limitations of the steam-driven railway—its high cost of construction and maintenance, the inflexibility of its routing and the fact that it is available for transport only—became increasingly apparent. If the Canadians were to harness properly the great land mass at their command, it was clear that all the resources of hydroelectric power must eventually be brought in to supplement the railways and gradually to take over the main burden of future development.

Canada has approximately half the potential water power available in the United States, distributed mainly between the great lake and river system of the East and the great mountain and river system of the West. The East pointed out the line of campaign. Ontario's hydroelectric power commission controls a \$297,203,769 hydroelectric railway concern, nearly a third of the capital of which is owned by the municipalities, and which supplies electrical energy to the people of the Province at some thing less than two cents per kilowatt hour—said to be the lowest rate in North America. Moreover, under the "rural power district" system, the farmer is brought to more or less equality with the urban industries. Some 31,000 country people are served through the Province's 3790 miles of transmission lines.

It was natural that the great eastern population center should evolve its power system. But the outlying provinces of the West have not been far behind in getting a grasp of the power situation. Winnipeg is taking new electric power to its factories and mines at a cost of \$25,000,000 in the next two years. Saskatchewan is working on a great centralizing project for all its power resources, Alberta is actively locating sites for future plants, while in British Columbia, with its immense power resources, transmission lines have already found their way to small farming communities in several districts.

These are mere beginnings, it is true. But in laying down a hydroelectric system it is necessary to look ahead of present needs, and electrical authorities in western Canada make no secret of the fact that they are looking at no distant date to a linking up of the power resources of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan in a vast interconnected system.

It is but a step further to see the whole of Canada so completely harnessed by power from its own water systems that the great half-idle land mass will burst into wealth and activity worthy of its immense size.

\$3,736,000,000 for Progress

IT IS stated that President Hoover desires to hold the great federal budget for 1931 to the same amount appropriated in the fiscal year 1930, which was \$3,736,000,000.

It is not so very many years since the \$1,000,000,000 mark was reached. When government appropriations attained that mark, it was Tom Reed who defended the Congress against charges of gross extravagance, by declaring that this was "a billion-dollar country."

This \$3,736,000,000 is, in the phrase of Shylock, a good, round sum, and covers incalculable activities and complications, but represents nothing more nor less than the wants of the people or the Nation. It is what a people needs, together with ample provisions for it, that marks the greatness of its development.

Human nature, like every other phase of nature, loves luxury and despises stint. In public affairs these facts are forced on the attention of representatives, and their fitness for official action is determined by the measure of their capacity to meet them.

In a nation of 120,000,000 people that is no small job. It is of herculean proportions. The Congress authorizing this vast expenditure gave painstaking study to the wants and desires of the people, and were actuated with the idea of meeting their requirements.

The requirements of a population growing rapidly in number and intelligence necessitates large appropriations. To disparage them is to belittle the Republic, for nothing can be more certain than that large appropriations were forced upon Congress because they were in the main needed and were indispensable.

This \$3,736,000,000 for the Government's expenditure is a vast sum of money, an amount almost inconceivable. The expenditures are no doubt liberal, but their element of liberality is in no sense disproportionate to that of the contributions of the people and of the opportunities afforded them by laws to make contributions. Here is in reality the fundamental explanation of the immense congressional allowances. The resources of the country, both natural and productive, have been brought with surpassing energy into requisition.

The people do not object to the wise expenditure of money for the operation of the Government, even if this expenditure is large. There is little complaint of extravagance, except in

connection with unwise politics. The usual expenditures of the Government are not criticized as excessive, and all reasonable men concede these expenditures must increase.

Around the World in Six Years

ALAIN GERBAULT has returned to France after having been nearly six years sailing alone around the world in his ten-ton cutter Firecrest. France accorded him a great welcome, for he has become during this time a national hero, occupying a place in the affections of French boys and girls similar to that Lindbergh holds with American youth.

Gerbault's modesty, daring doggedness and ability to arrive always at his intended destination are qualities which have endeared him to the public. Stories about him have been frequent. Either he has arrived unheralded at some distant port, or he has just departed on another solitary course. Once or twice he has been reported lost, and each time he has been found, only delayed by storms.

A new book is being prepared by Gerbault. He wrote one after he had reached New York which was well received. The new volume will tell the story of the Caribbean and the Pacific with those South Sea Islands where he sojourned two years and to which he expects to return. It will tell, too, of Australian seas and the Indian Ocean, of the Cape of Good Hope and the Atlantic seaboard, of Africa, of the Azores and of his greeting at Havre.

Remarks of Famous Men

IN REPLY to a question put by a reporter the other day, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, hesitated, smiled, and then: "You might say that our plans are still up in the air."

Well turned, Colonel Lindbergh! The witicism indicates that the world's most popular hero is not taking himself too seriously, and that the opportunity given him by the newspapers to broadcast his wise sayings has not turned his head or tempted him into elaborate speech making.

Famous men have a hard time of it these days. They are always in the spotlight, and their slightest departure from the conventional instantly brings them into print and upon the screen. President Roosevelt, with his flair for pithy epigram, acquitted himself nobly in interviews with newspaper men; Dr. David Starr Jordan, former president of Stanford University, has a similar gift for making neat aphorisms spontaneously; Will Rogers, with his blithe reference to the mid-Victoria age, keeps the Nation laughing most of the time.

But these men are notable exceptions. Most famous folk do not fare so well when a Boswell is present to snap up their chance remarks. Either their speech becomes unnatural and stilted or it attempts a wisdom and a cleverness that are not native to the man. It would seem wiser for the great and the near great to shun as much as possible the beguiling invitation to see themselves in print, and to speak only when there is something which needs to be said, and which leaves the borderland of the purely personal. A reputation for wisecracking does not always add to a man's stature.

In Defense of Bread Pudding

MEMBERS of the great army of bread pudding enthusiasts are alarmed. The announcement that a Chicago baking company is to sell bread in slices and so protected as to be kept fresh for several days has been interpreted as an elegy to an ancient and honorable institution. Bread pudding has been an important economic factor in the savings of the Nation. Constituted chiefly of dry or stale bread and copiously anointed with lemon sauce, it has survived scores of more complex and costly desserts. And now "there ain't goin' to be no stale bread," to paraphrase the saying once made by a small boy with regard to the core of his apple.

But tradition is strong and there will be many to defy the movement to abolish stale bread. Particularly in New England, where bread pudding ranks with baked beans and boiled dinners, is the proposition received with little sympathy. Generations of boys and girls have learned to love their bread pudding, and especially that particular kind that was well filled with raisins and generously covered with sauce of either the lemon slrup, so popular in the earlier days, or the more modern velvety concoction in which the yolk of an egg was an important ingredient. Then there was the variation known as the queen of puddings, in which stale bread furnished the principal ingredient, or basement, and the second and third stories were layers of sweet home-made jellies and "frostin'." Surely the bread pudding has its roots too far down to be pulled up without some show of resistance.

Editorial Notes

Lord Dewar, speaking at a meeting of the Distillers Company, Ltd., against the British Government's decision to study the liquor traffic, voiced the opinion that "many a false step has been made by standing still." That statement, however, has greater significance as applied to the liquor traffic when it is considered that every step toward its continuance is retrograde, and that every country which "stands still" with liquor is really going backward.

When one reads about 200 of the wooden vessels, built by the United States Shipping Board during the World War at an expense of about \$1,000,000 apiece, being burned up as of no use, one is again forcibly confronted with the needless waste resulting from war.

Capt. Robert Dollar, one of the wealthiest of American shipowners, gives some excellent advice to those who have been waiting for their ship to come in. "Never wait for your ships to come in," he says, "I send mine out. The ships will come in all right as long as you keep sending them out."

Beating swords into plowshares is gone one better in Honduras, where they are now converting army barracks into schoolhouses, and rapidly reducing the size of their army.

Europe Looks to a United States

By SISLEY HUDDESTON

WHEN there is so much vague talk of the United States of Europe—by which apparently is meant an economic union against the United States of America—it is natural that attention should turn on Count Coudenhove-Kalergi who launched the idea of a Pan-European movement. Certainly his hope is to break down nationalisms, not to set up continentalism.

It is strange how the most excellent conceptions can be distorted to undesirable ends. Thus diplomacy generally makes the friendship of peoples the pretext for dangerous alliances. If we are not careful the economists will make of the demand for the abolition of tariff frontiers in Europe the basis of an anti-American policy.

There is no more curious international figure than that of Coudenhove-Kalergi. His family was originally Flemish. Then, long years ago, it established connection with southern Europe. So, while the first part of his name comes from the low countries, the second part of his name comes from Greece. His father was a distinguished Austrian who was sent as Minister to Japan. In Tokyo the present count was born of a Japanese mother. He lives in Vienna and is married to a famous Austrian actress; but by some freak of map making he is officially a Czechoslovakian subject.

Perhaps these racial admixtures, these national anomalies, helped to suggest the Pan-European movement to Coudenhove-Kalergi. Quaint things sometimes happen in Europe. They are inevitable in a continent of thirty-four countries. Thus a friend of mine, a well-known art critic in Paris, was actually born in Holland. He married a French woman. A few years ago he became a naturalized Frenchman. Now the position, as I understand it, is that he, who was born in Holland, is a Frenchman; while his wife, who was born in France, is a Dutch woman!

The suggestions of the count are not, of course, new. In the eighteenth century there was already eloquent advocacy of the constitution of a homogeneous Europe. In the nineteenth century Victor Hugo wrote in favor of the United States of Europe. Behind the League of Nations, though its chief founder was President Wilson, and its scope is nominally world-wide, there was a dim notion that European countries should, to escape destruction by internecine strife, realize their essential singleness. But practical proposals have been lacking.

Coudenhove-Kalergi makes practical proposals. He would at least have customs frontiers abolished. He would at least have compulsory arbitration for the whole continent. He would at least have some loose form of federation. But, apart from these political measures, whose application appears remote and difficult, he endeavors to foster a new European mentality. He would have Europeans think of themselves as Europeans, and not as Englishmen, Germans, Italians, and Czechs. He would make them aware of their common civilization. Less stress should be laid on national differences, and more stress on the general similarity of the continental peoples. Utopian? The count, in a recent declaration, points out that forty years ago the Governments of the American republics met in a Pan-American conference to lay down the foundations of a common organization of the American continent. That conference was followed by others, and the Pan-American Union was founded. It has preserved the peace of America; while Africa, Asia, and Europe

have suffered from terrible wars. When Bolivia and Paraguay almost came to blows, it was the Pan-American Union which prevented a conflict.

Europe, then, he says, should follow this example, and ten years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles should convocate the first Pan-European Conference. The ten years of so-called peace have not brought repose to Europe. There are still quarrels about the settlement; there are still alliances and counteralliances; there is still a piling up of armaments; there are still hatreds and fears, bitterness and oppression. In short, there is an armistice rather than peace in Europe.

The time has come, therefore, to make a new attempt to reconcile European peoples, and to organize politically, economically, and culturally, the divided continent. European solidarity should be established by a Pan-European society which would not hinder, but would help the larger task of the League of Nations.

Is this practical politics? Are there not too many languages, boundaries, and interests, in Europe, for a purely European society to have the smallest chance of success? Certainly at first sight the prospect of the most infinitesimal progress along these lines ranges as negligible. But there has been a sudden crystallization of feeling that the economic prosperity of the United States of America is due, in large part, to the extent of territory in which there are no tariff barriers. Business men begin to ask seriously whether the welfare of Europe does not lie in co-operation. At present European countries are engaged in a tariff war that brings no advantage to any of them. Would they not all benefit by a general accord?

An object lesson has recently been given by the exhibition in business centers of a map of Europe on which were shown in relief not the mountain ranges of Europe, but the tariff barriers of Europe. It furnished a striking argument. That the strength of America is the division of strength of Europe has been proclaimed in some quarters. Unfortunately, the underlying reason of much of the agitation was the desire to take retaliatory steps against America should it raise its tariffs. This is an undesirable motive. Europe should indeed remove its internal tariffs which injure European trade, but it should not do so with the object of economic warfare against America.

The leaders of the United States have expressly stated their hope of seeing the barriers to trade on the continent of Europe broken down. It is to the interest of America that the European standard of living should be improved. The nearer it approaches to the American standard of living, the better it will be for the whole world. America can help, and there is little doubt that, if the problem is properly approached, America will help. There is need for co-operation between Europe and the United States.

What Europe should aim at is economic unity built upon reason and not upon resentment, built upon co-operation and not upon competition. It is useless to cease trade warfare between countries merely to begin trade warfare between continents. Europe's purpose in putting its house in order should not be the destruction of the American house. Rightly conceived, the prosperity of one should not be at the expense of the prosperity of the other. By all means let us strive for European unity—political as well as economic—but let it be in full accord and sympathy with the United States of America.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE Salvation Army is broadening its welfare work in conspicuous fashion. Four million francs are being raised for its new endeavors, the most important of which is the building of a "city of refuge" in the heart of Paris, which will be the center of the army's manifold philanthropic undertakings. Here will be food and a welcome, bed and clean clothes, for every wanderer; legal advice is available for those who need this, and a garden with flowers for the mothers and children. The Paris Municipal Council has contributed the land for a nominal sum, and the Ministry of Works has donated a Seine lighter, which is to become a floating hostel.

Among books of the moment published here are two volumes which will be welcomed far beyond the frontiers of France. They indicate, too, the undiminished popularity of the fairy story in this country. Charles Perrault wrote his Mother Goose stories in the reign of Louis XIV, and they came to be issued in their quaint form from the presses of a shop in the rue Saint-Jacques. The first edition has now been reproduced—and exquisitely—by M. P. P. Plan through the Publisher Didot, in two volumes, and dedicated to M. Plan's children, André-Gilles and Nicolette, "for them, when they grow up."

Where is the highest waterfall in Europe? It is in France. More than ten times as high as Niagara Falls, and the third highest in the world, that of the Gave de Pau at Gavarnie has recently been especially recommended to tourists. Only the Grand in Labrador, and the Southerland in New Zealand have a longer fall of water than its 1385 feet. When the season is wet, the cascade drops in one uninterrupted veil, though in the dry summer months it strikes a ledge two-thirds of the way down. The immediate setting for the fall is extraordinary. It descends into the amphitheater known as the Cirque de Gavarnie. This is a basin more than two miles wide which is shut in on three sides by mountains rising from 7000 to 9000 feet. The proportions of the place are mammoth, in keeping with the singular characteristics of this waterfall. Gavarnie is in the Pyrenees, not far from either Pau or Luchon.

Viscount Cecil in addressing the Paris Section of the League of Nations Union on the progress of the League gave his hearty approval to the founding of a separate American branch in this city. The present Paris Section is British, and the new one would, working along similar lines, set out to focus American interest here in the League's activities. Anglo-American co-operation in League matters has been one of the special purposes for which the British Section was established, and Lord Cecil was of the opinion that the new branch would be a wise and helpful step in this direction.

Clearly the most interesting of the early summer plays was Mme. Ganna Walska's acting of "La Castiglione," by Régis Gignoux, which was presented in behalf of a charity for an all too brief period at the Comédie des Champs-Élysées. When Italy of the time of Victor Emmanuel II and the statesman, Cavour, was laboring for the unity of the country, the relations with Austria were indifferent, and Napoleon III was Emperor of the French. To free Italy from the Austrian yoke, it was necessary to have French support; and to win the consent of Napoleon III, an ambassador of consummate tact was essential. La Castiglione, beautiful wife of the Count de Castiglione, and cousin of Cavour, was intrusted with this delicate mission, and was given carte blanche to use any means she cared to accomplish her purpose. She succeeded. The play proceeds in episodes in which the interest is well maintained and the historical characters cleverly delineated. Mme. Ganna Walska's acting was of the highest order, and her costumes roused the admiration of every woman in the audience.

Sunsets of Paris are opalescent. There is a bank by the Seine where it is pleasant to sit of a late summer afternoon, with your back against a tree. The grass is high and uncut, and the Seine sweeps grandly by at your feet. An occasional river boat passes, or a tug towing lazy barges loaded with coal. You lift your eyes and look through a branch of your tree which hangs over the water. You see the rising slope of Suresnes, set about with red roofs of cottages, and, to the north, the high fortress of

Mont Valérien. Presently, the skies westward are magically smothered in pastel tints. You fancy the green is there—perhaps the leaves have got in the way; but the rose, the ivory, and soft blue colors are mingling in fantasy. The hour is hushed and placid as the river, which in turn the sky has kiesel with opalescent spaces.

A campaign has commenced to explain television to the public, and to this end the "Association Française de Télévision" has been formed. So much progress has of late been made in the transmission of images through the air, either combined or not with the sending of sounds, that the time is approaching when receiving machines will be marketable. Radiocasting posts will be sending out animated pictures which anyone with a receiving set will be able to catch. A convincing demonstration on a large scale is planned for the coming autumn.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the return of letters or for opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"What? New Fashions for Men?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I don't know when I have read anything as thoroughly capable of holding my interest as your editorial in the Monitor of July 12, entitled "What? New Fashions for Men?" If the language had not been so well chosen and so well suited to the subject, in other words, if the subject had not been so well covered and the thoughts so well expressed, I would have thought that I had, at some time long forgotten, written that editorial myself.

Isn't it surprising to see men who would never think of sleeping with covers over them on a hot summer's night walking around the streets on a hotter summer's day with sheets on in the form of undergarments and shirts, and blankets over them in the form of suits? And stranger than that is the motive, namely, for style—vanity.

Two summers ago I was in New Orleans, and, because of the terrific heat, I left my coat off, but wore a neat-appearing shirt and tie; but when I entered a place of refreshment to buy a sandwich and cold drink, I was approached and addressed by a lady, who was herself clad in exceptionally cool and thin garments, and was told that I could not be served without a coat on.

I am quite certain that I was dressed as neatly as any other man in the place; but it was not my custom, so I had to walk several blocks to my hotel for my coat.

After all, I suppose, the men have much to learn from the "weaker sex." CLYDE HOOKER, Chicago, Ill.

Providing Markets for the World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At a time when the best means of giving effect to the peace pact is being discussed among the nations, and disarmament is proceeding—high tariffs and industrial warfare do not appear to further the ends sought.

Could not a suggestion be made through your columns to the world's commercial magnates and representatives of all countries to meet and discuss how they can promote the best interests of all by stimulating production in every branch of industry in their respective countries for providing markets for the whole world, thus maintaining a constant supply universally, instead of individual nations, or groups of nations, competing against each other to their detriment?

When John Bright urged Free Trade, he said that it must be reciprocal or it would not answer.

If all the nations would thus unite in mutual economic and industrial assistance to each other, famine need not arise, for that which one lacked another would supply.

Would not this further conduce to the purpose of the pact and, with the disappearance of fear, unite men still further in the bonds of peace?

Cold Ash, Berks, Eng. (MISS) MARJORIE M. ROBERTSON.

"Not Propaganda, but Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been said that the choice of one's thoughts is the most important act in one's life. Granting this, our Ohio legislators made it a law that "the effects of alcohol on the human system shall be taught regularly in the public schools," and "failure to do so shall be cause for a teacher's dismissal."

This is not "propaganda." This is Ohio law. Mothers also, like President Hoover, want the law enforced. American boys and girls will lead the world. Shall it be downward or upward? The decision must be made. CLEVELAND, O. ETHEL MARIAN SHELLEY.